









City of Janesville.  
Tuesday Evening, July 30, 1861.  
Official Paper of the City.



**The War News.**  
Public attention is still irresistibly drawn towards the details of the great battle, and the consequences which are likely to flow from it. The reported number killed, wounded and missing is gradually lessening as official information is obtained. The report at first was that our Wisconsin second regiment had lost 300, whereas the most recent recapitulation is as follows: killed 27; wounded, 72; missing, 66; total casualties, 165. We have no doubt this will be materially lessened, as the men are yet coming in, either from wandering about the country, or having been mixed up with other regiments have not felt inclined to report themselves.

The enemy is threatening Harper's Ferry. As there is a small force there, the three months men having gone home, there may be some cause for alarm. The rebels would naturally desire to break up that army, to give them a chance of making their contemplated move upon Baltimore safely. However, they are not quick enough. If they intended to take Baltimore, and fall upon Washington, they should have followed up their success at Manassas without delay. They are most likely, too late to effect their object. Their neglect to take advantage of the demoralized condition of the Washington army is an evidence of their weakness, consequent upon the battle of the 21st. Their delay is the most hopeful thing in the whole aspect of our war news at this time.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—There was paid for the last regiment while in camp at Milwaukee, 39 cts per man; for the 2d, 5th and 7th, while in camp at Madison, 37 cts per man; for the 3rd, while in camp at Fond du Lac, 26 cts per man; and for the 4th, while in camp at Racine, inside of 20 cts. The keeping of the last was managed by the state; that of the rest was let to contractors.

Madison having had three of the six regiments already quartered, we suppose she is to have the balance, and the old rates paid, on the principle of helping those who need help.

**SICK IN HOSPITAL.**—The Madison Patriot says there are present in Camp Randall 10 or 12 men in the hospital belonging to the 6th regiment. The camp is guarded by 18 or 20 men, who were left over from a body that came to fill up the 5th regiment. They are under the orders of Quartermaster General Treadway, and will probably enlist in the 7th regiment.

**PATTERSON'S TACTICS.**—The New York World makes a statement, that on Saturday, the day before the battle at Bull's Run, "Gen. Patterson sent a courier to Washington to assure government that he had most positive evidence that Johnston was still in Winchester," and that the false intelligence was the basis of the attack. On Sunday, says the same authority, when the battle had begun, and it was too late to profit by the news, he sent another messenger, saying that he had been mistaken—that Johnston's army had escaped him!

**USEFUL AGENTS.**—The Madison Patriot says: "Our civilian agents, Van Slyke and Benedict, appointed by the Governor to 'look after the sick and wounded,' actually got into Washington ahead of any sick or wounded man."

By the way, though, isn't the Patriot a little green in supposing that these 'agents' are run the risk of any degree of personal danger, or even suffer any material amount of personal discomfort? Gentleman bankers and lawyers, and men of 'elegant leisure' can employ themselves more pleasantly than picking up a wounded soldier on the battle field, or discharging the duties of a hospital attendance. Is anything more expected than they shall make provision for paying the bills incident to their agency—their own included?

**PARTY NOMINATIONS.**—The Vermont democratic state convention was held on the 21th. A spirited debate arose as to the propriety of making party nominations. The no party men were voted down, and Paul Dillingham nominated for governor, and Stephen Thomas for lieutenant-governor, and Jas. T. Thurston for secretary of state.

**FIGHTING TOGETHER.**—A private letter received in Buffalo, from a member of the Fire Zouaves, whose feats of arms are the talk of the whole country, states that Harry Lazarus and Dennis Horrigan, the famous pugilistic rivals, are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of that valorous corps. Their contests at Point Abino, two years since, are fresh in the memories of "The Fancy."

**RAILROADS TAKE POSSESSION OF.**—The government on Monday afternoon took possession of all the railroads between Baltimore and New York, for the transportation of troops, who will probably arrive daily in Washington.

Fifteen hundred acres have been planted with cotton in Jamaica, as an experiment.

**DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.**  
CENTREVILLE, Va., July 21.  
It would be impossible for me to adequately describe the scenes which I have witnessed this day; but I will endeavor in the brief space allowed me, (in order to get this to Washington in time for tomorrow's mail), and fatigue as I am with the excitement, dust, and travel of the day, to give the readers of the Gazette a general and as near as possible accurate account of the bloody and hard fought conflict which has just closed—including what I have seen and what I have reliably obtained from other sources. It is impossible, of course, for any one person to witness the whole of a battle, extending over a space of seven or eight miles square, as this did. Some parts of it came under my observation in a way entirely unexpected to me, and certainly not comprised within my programme. I will state events as nearly as practicable in the order in which they occurred.

The army commenced moving from Centerville this morning at 2 o'clock, each to the position assigned it. Col. Richardson's brigade moved south and occupied the same ground upon which the battle of Thursday was fought, to prevent the enemy from flanking us by that road. Col. Heintzelman's division occupied a position a mile or two westward of this, I think. Gen. Tyler moved out the Warrenton road, running west from Centerville, some five or six miles, and took position this side of Bull's Run, while Col. Hunter took a circuit of several miles above and crossed Bull's Run, in order to flank the enemy on the other side. So the general position of our forces was three divisions on this side of Bull's Run, facing it, while Col. Hunter made the flank movement on the other side. The main body of the enemy were on the other side of the Run, but all the roads and hills near it on this side were also occupied by them with masked batteries and concealed forces of infantry and cavalry. Manassas Junction is on the south side of Bull's Run and probably two or three miles from it. So the battle was mainly fought within three or four miles of Manassas. This is the best general idea I can give of the situation of affairs at this moment, having with my other losses, (as will be subsequently explained), lost the map I had brought with me for reference.

In order to avail myself of the most advantageous point, the lines being so extended, I waited at Centerville until I should hear the cannoning upon it. At a little after eight o'clock I heard the first guns in the direction of the battle field of Thursday, and hastening over there, found it proceeded from one of our batteries which occupied two neighboring eminences, and were firing promiscuously into the woods below and the hills beyond to try to draw the enemy out; but the latter probably thoroughly understood our plans, and not a gun did they fire in return, nor could more than a few straggling parties of them be seen now and then through a field glass. The battery fired shot and shell, and the first shot cut off the flagstaff of a house some two or three miles distant, where Beauregard was said to have been, and a shot was sent through it in the engagement of Thursday. Standing behind the guns, you could see the shot and shell sailing through the air like birds, and could hear that frightful his for two miles, as it seemed to me. Richardson's brigade had commenced throwing up breastworks in the edge of the woods near by.

Just then, about nine o'clock, cannoning began to be heard some six or seven miles to the northwest, and I accordingly directed my way to that point, having to return nearly to Centerville, in order to cross over to the Warrenton road. Keeping straight out that road, after going some five miles, I passed the last brigade moving out—the Connecticut, I believe. They were just emerging from the woods into a more open and hilly country, but interspersed with large bodies of timber and patches of thickets and underbrush. The cannonading was still so distant that I did not think for a moment of any impending danger, and the road being clear in front of me, and being anxious to get within sight, I was hurrying on, when I happened to observe several of our officers, across a field on a little elevation some hundred yards to the right, and noticing the brigade behind me also firing across the field in that direction, I concluded to turn aside and go over there first to see what could be seen; I had got part way across the field and directly in front of a brigade, when bang went a cannon on some little hills on the left, and while some a cannon ball, and then bang and bang again, and again the shells came close to the ground—and by this time the men were scattering in all directions for the woods in the rear. A glance showed the guns to be located in the fields on both sides of the road, not over five hundred yards ahead, and although I could see the smoke at each fire, I could neither see guns nor men, so well were they concealed. We had run plumb into a masked battery of the enemy, (nothing but the circumstance mentioned prevented my going right up to it without seeing it) and those officers had been standing on that elevation within five hundred yards of it and in full view of it without discovering it or suspecting its existence. A battery of two guns accompanying the brigade was immediately unlimbered and hurled back the death dealing missiles in return, and within fifteen or twenty minutes silenced it. But the brigade in the meantime was scattered through the woods like wild turkeys, and it was doubtful whether they could be again rallied. How many were killed I did not ascertain.

Nothing is so trying to raw troops as the sudden fire of a masked battery. It takes them by surprise and unnerves them, and a panic is almost certain to set in. Its effects on them is greatly increased by the frightful hissing of the killed balls, which they can hear some seconds before they come sweeping by with such resistless power.

A little while before Gen. Tyler had sent General Schenck's brigade into one over on the road to the left of this, and so completely was it hid that their first knowledge of it was its opening fire on them not over three or four hundred yards distant, with grape, cañister and shell. Several were killed, and that a great many more were not owing to the men throwing themselves flat as they saw the flashes of the guns, and rapidly falling back into the woods.

Some of our batteries a short distance off was soon brought to and silenced it. The troops behaved well under the circumstances, and were soon rallied for action again, which could not be readily done for several other brigades. I was informed that the Cincinnati Zouaves almost to a man kept the ranks well falling back.

Other of our troops fell into these ambuscades. They were all surprised by large bodies of infantry and sometimes cavalry, too; hence the difficulty of taking them by assault, which, however, was done in one or two instances—by the Rhode Island regiments, I think, in one case. The confederates have attained great perfection in planting and concealing the infernal things.

Meantime, the cannonading, alternated with volleys of musketry, between Hunter's division and the enemy, continued heavy and incessant. It was almost one continuous roar, and as it gradually moved southward it became evident our troops were driving the enemy before them. But they contended the way inch by inch, and only fell back to open new batteries from more advantageous points.

Gen. Schenck's brigade continued to await on several hours from Gen. Tyler, and in the absence of such, was not brought into action again till about 2 P. M., when it was formed in line of battle behind a battery near where the Connecticut brigade was fired on in the morning, and the battery opened upon one of the enemy about a mile off. Just at this time, however, it was discovered that the enemy were making a flank movement to the east, and the battery fell back about a mile on the Warrenton road. I was having a splendid view of nearly all their batteries in action at this moment, from the top of a tree close by, which I had climbed, but I had to vacate my position with the rest. I could see four of their batteries firing at once, and distinguish the men and horses distinctly through a field glass. Two of them were some three miles off. I saw several shot and shell fall into the ranks and just in front of our column, but the men stood firmly in line, showing that when they expected a fire and were prepared for it, they had the courage to face it. Several were killed and wounded. One shot tore off almost the whole skull of one poor fellow and crushed that of another. I saw both laid under a tree a few minutes after, one dead, and the other gasping his last breath. They belonged to the New York Second.

The firing in the direction of Hunter's division still continued unrelenting, and was now out to front of us, our troops having generally forced them back, and it was about (about 3 o'clock) that Gen. McDowell sent word, as I was informed, that the enemy were in retreat and the day was ours. But their retreat only seemed to give them new advantages, and the discovery of a flank movement on their part to the left, created a panic in a portion of Tyler's division, and many of the troops having been scattered and demoralized by the fire of the masked batteries, a general retreat commenced.

About the same time, the tide seemed to have turned against the balance of our forces, and it was soon manifest that a general retreat was inevitable. This commenced at 5 P. M., at which time the firing had mainly ceased.

A farm house about a mile back on the Warrenton road was used as a hospital, where the wounded of Tyler's division were brought in. Here several regiments stopped, as they began to fall back toward Centerville, and about the same time the battery of artillery, which had been cannonaded in front of Gen. Schenck's brigade, came up and were standing in the road. A few rods south of this road a by-road runs nearly parallel with it, along the fields and through the woods, from which it emerges in front of the house.

Now, strange and unaccountable as it may seem, that road was left entirely unprotected, although it was known the enemy were flanking us, and while two or three thousand troops were still scattered about here in disorder, what was our astonishment to see a company of secession cavalry suddenly emerge from the woods, not two hundred yards off, and charge right up on us! A general stampede of most of the troops back into the woods was the result, the cavalry meantime firing on us, and the bullets whistled around thick as hail. I saw two men fall near me, one of them mortally wounded. A great many more so scored that they fired their guns at random, to the imminent peril of the lives of their own comrades. Some of the officers made strenuous efforts to rally their men by calling out that the cavalry were our own, and after a few minutes a portion of them formed and started back, which, the cavalry men discovering, they commenced a retreat, and several of the artillery men having by this time brought their guns into position, sent a few cannon balls after them, but I think their aim was bad and none were killed. We found three artillery horses lying dead in the road, from the shots of the enemy, and several of our men were killed, among them Col. McCook's brother. The charge was certainly a most bold and daring thing.

In the confusion caused by this movement, my horse, which was fastened near by, disappeared, and the delay caused in hunting him threw me back in starting for Centerville till the main body of the troops had passed, and the road above was only lined with stragglers; and I was about to start on my weary and dusty journey of five or six miles aloft, when suddenly I heard musket firing from the edge of the woods above, on the right, and on looking up saw our men jumping over the fences and cutting a system of fire on the opposite side of the woods. The enemy had been driven on this side to cut off the retreat. Fortunately there were not over a dozen of us then left at the hospital, but as they might charge down on it at any moment, our situation was decidedly critical. The firing rapidly increased, and extended every moment further up the road, and it was clear that the woods were lined with the enemy for a half or three-quarters of a mile above. I presume a number of our men must have been killed or wounded, for they were fired at from a distance of not over two or three hundred yards. No precaution had been used to protect the rear, the artillery having gone ahead and the cavalry being somewhere else.

Seeing the impossibility of going by that road, and the danger of their taking possession of the other side of the road, the few of us left struck in hot haste along the edge of the woods opposite, following the fields so as not to lose our bearing, and after traveling some two miles met a body of our troops coming in by a cross-road, with whom we fell in and came across the fields and over gullies and ditches to Centerville. They were so disorganized that a volley would have scattered them in all directions.

The army came back panic-stricken, epitomes and totally disorganized, the regiments having got mixed to an almost irretrievable extent. As the great mass poured up through Centerville at dusk, enveloped in a cloud of dust and fanning for water, (the want of which constitutes one of the chief difficulties of keeping them together), the air resounded with calls of "Where is the Michigan First?" "the Wisconsin Second?" "the New York Thirteenth?" and so on through nearly the whole list. Men stood at the side of the road and kept calling out, "Connecticut Third," "Minnesota First," "New Jersey Fourth," "Maine Third," "New York 71st," or whatever other it might happen to be—"come here!"—Thus they were endeavoring to gather their regiments together again, but with little success, so far as I could see. The numerous batteries, the unexpectedly superior force, and desperate defense of the enemy, and our deficiency of artillery and cavalry, and want of competent commanders, were the chief causes of our defeat. I observed that no regiments had fallen into a masked battery manifested, as a whole, any spirit of action again during the day, and many of them were comparatively useless during the remainder of the engagement.

A further source of serious danger and trouble is the mistaking each other for enemies, or enemies for friends, the dress and appearance of the two armies being so much alike; and when the field of battle extends over six or eight miles square, as it did to-day, great confusion and disorders, as well as panics, and frequently loss of life, arise from this cause. Some remedy if possible ought to be adopted to prevent so serious a difficulty. The first step towards it would be the adoption of a regulation uniform for the whole army, and in no case to be deviated from.

I can give no estimate of the killed and

wounded, but do not think it will be as heavy as might be expected from so long and fiercely contested a battle, and the number engaged. You will have the correct list by telegraph before this reaches you. I have no doubt a great many are missing, being scattered through the woods, and it is not improbable a large number have been taken prisoners.

No medical stores whatever have been provided, (or had not up to last evening), astonishing as it may seem. The hospital physician here told me he had not a shirt for one of the wounded or a grain of medicine of any kind. I have no doubt the wounded of to-day will be in like condition. Not only so, the wounded in the hospital were ordered yesterday to be moved to Alexandria, in consequence of the contemplated shifting of position to-day—an operation under which two or three will probably die. We are also deficient in ambulances, and all other accommodations for the wounded. Such are the beauties of our army management.

There is no use in concealing the fact that this day is a disastrous one, but the country must rally and put forth its giant energies anew, undismayed by defeat and determined to conquer, as we shall, though defeat may be our first portion.

I learn since my return, that at the same time their riflemen opened on our rear up the road above the hospital, a battery of their artillery flanked us a mile or two further up toward Centerville, but was fortunately driven back by one of our batteries left at Centerville, before any material damage was done.

The flank movement of the enemy at the close would doubtless have been much more disastrous to us if it had been for a gunboat, or opened by a battery of two guns, by order of General Schenck, on a body of the enemy who were coming up in the rear apparently to act in conjunction with the cavalry charge before referred to. The whole conduct of the battle on the other side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to ours.

**THE RETREAT TERMINATES IN A PANIC, AND THE WHOLE BODY FALLS BACK TO WASHINGTON.**  
WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, 22.  
When I woke up this morning, to my amazement I found Centerville deserted, and the whole army fallen back to Washington. I had gone to a private house off to one side of the town where the people were too much frightened to venture out to see what was going on, and where I was writing until very late, not thinking of the retreat extending beyond this point, and got up this morning to find myself the last man and rearguard of the grand army. My astonishment may be imagined, not the least of which was that Beauregard had not taken possession of Centerville, for he certainly must have been aware of the evacuation.

I have just performed a "masterly retreat" of twenty-five miles about in a drenching rain. I fully expected to have been taken prisoner on the road, but fortunately the enemy were slow to occupy it.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

**Last Night's Report.**  
New York, 26th.  
Post's despatch.—Col. Wood of the Brooklyn regiment is a prisoner at Richmond—badly wounded in the leg. It is thought he will recover.

Col. Slocum had died of his wounds.

The captured U. S. surgeons are employed in attending the wounded soldiers.

The enemy claim to have 42 federal officers and 12 medical men among their prisoners.

The bill providing for direct taxation and a system of international duties will undoubtedly be amended in congress. No heavy land tax will pass, on account of the opposition of western members.

Ample provision will be made for the punctual payment of the interest on the National loan.

Col. Farnham of N. Y. Fire Zouaves is doing well this morning, and his recovery is confidently expected.

Persons who have arrived here from the lines of the rebel army, report that Gen. Beauregard intends to make a movement upon Washington by way of Leesburg. No alarm here in consequence of the report.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole rebel force which was concentrated at that point on Sunday at from 50,000 to 60,000 men—20,000 of whom took part in the battle.

Washington, 29th.  
SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendments authorize the issue of \$5 treasury notes.

Amendments agreed to and bill passed.

Mr. Hale reported from committee of conference on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Report agreed to and the bill passed.

Also the report of the committee of conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the navy.

Report agreed to and bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to purchase army ordinance, etc. The bill makes an appropriation of ten millions of dollars. Passed.

The consideration of the memorial of the police commissioners and mayor of Baltimore was postponed till to-morrow.

Washington 29th.  
Special to Post.—Capt. Allen of Massachusetts, and two other federal soldiers have arrived from Centerville. One was a member of the 71st New York, and the other Orlando Waldorf, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. They were prisoners at Rudley Church, but escaped. Capt. Allen says the rebels admitted a loss of 1500 killed in the battle on Sunday.

The rebels have 400 of our men prisoners, but they are well treated. The rebels refuse to bury the bodies of Zouaves, and any one with red shirts or pants of Zouave cut faces badly at their hands.

A Washington special says Capt. Tompkins, of the U. S. Cavalry, captured 29 rebels back of Fort Corcoran to-day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, July 29.  
Two of our men who escaped from Manassas, through the woods, badly pursued by cavalry, arrived this morning. Our wounded are taken good care of—our own surgeons being willing prisoners for that purpose. The escape of our men was due to the fact that they were not in the hospital, but 22 of whom have since died. Only the Fire Zouaves and the Brooklyn Fourteenth, taken for them, are unburied. The others have been shovelled into pits—Col. Slocum being the only one buried in a coffin. He and Col. Corcoran died three days after the battle.

The enemy call their loss fifteen hundred; but our men think it twice that number.

Gov. Yates demands the acceptance for Illinois of thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and one of artillery.

The Governor of Indiana offers ten new regiments.

The report that Gen. Cadwallader is to

take Gen. Mansfield's command is unfounded, Cadwallader holding no position in the army at present. It is also untrue that Beauregard has crossed at Leesburg.

Butler, weakened by the withdrawal of three months' men and other regiments ordered here and to Harper's Ferry, is retiring to Fortress Monroe.

Banks has, it is reported, retired to the Maryland side. This may be premature, but the step would only imply the same unwillingness to be caught in a trap, which Gen. Johnston had. Artillery on the Maryland Heights would keep the rebels from holding the place, and meantime Banks could operate elsewhere.

One of Gen. Scott's aids says that our loss in killed and wounded will be less than five hundred.

The Republican, of this morning, asserts that the President told Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, the day or the day but one before the battle, that Gen. Scott selected the time and place of attack, and that he had not interfered with the movement.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
CAIRO, July 29.  
Notwithstanding reports and rumors, there is no prospect of an immediate attack upon Bird's Point. These rumors of approaching rebels and intended assault are keeping the town and camp in a ferment of excitement; but they are never to be traced to reliable sources. The facts simply are, that the rebels of Union City have crossed the river and are rendezvousing at New Madrid, Mo., and they talk of whipping out our Bird's Point force. Our scouts report large mounted bodies of them daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, in West Prairie, and concentrating at some point in the vicinity of Waskin's rebel encampment, forty miles west of here. They are loudly talking about Bird's Point, and threatening our position there; but we are fearful they will give us the go-by and strike higher up, either at Cape Girardeau or Iron Mountain. Our pickets are thrown out for miles around, but as yet have discovered no signs of the enemy. The encampment at Point is doubly significant, for in numbers and munitions, thoroughly prepared for a defense. A deserter from Union City came into our camp on Saturday, confirming the reports of the movement of the rebel troops. He says their destination is Bird's Point. Whatever their intentions are, they have as yet given us a wide berth.

Jeff. Thompson, formerly of St. Joseph, joined Gen. Watkins' force on Friday with 700 Arkansas rebels. Thompson has been promoted to a generalship. This Watkins' encampment is at St. Luke, seven miles from Bloomfield, 3,000 strong.

It is reported that Gen. Polk refuses to pass hereafter to persons coming north from Memphis.

St. Louis, July 29.  
The steamer Maclay, bound to St. Louis, was fired into at the mills, half a mile above Cape Girardeau, last night. Having landed at the wharf and received her load, the apprehended no trouble whatever. The firing caused surprise, inasmuch as the 13th Illinois is located in that town, and it is hardly probable that they did it. One boy was killed, and two men wounded. About 100 of the 8th Illinois, three months' men, were on board. All escaped.

Through a woman the discovery was made to-day of a party of twenty-four secessionists who designed leaving here to-night, by steamboat, to join the southern army. Measures were taken for their arrest. The capture was successful already.

The 24 Iowa regiment, Lieut. Col. Tuttle, (Col. Curtis absent), arrived here from Hannibal to-day.

Gen. Fremont has resolved to guard the telegraph between Bonville and Independence, and gave orders to shoot any person disturbing the wires. The line has been broken more than two weeks.

Special despatch to the New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, July 26.  
An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being mounted with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Sailmen have been brought from the naval station at Annapolis to teach the soldiers how to work the guns.

The immense depot for the reception of troops, which Mr. Woods is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodations for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, etc. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven.

The troops continue to arrive in great numbers, the arrivals averaging three to four thousand a day.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.  
WASHINGTON, July 26.  
Since the disorderly return of the troops from Bull's Run there has been great difficulty in the re-establishment of discipline among them. They have filled the streets, and committed numerous excesses; but the stringent measures adopted by Gen. Mansfield have at last gathered them again in their respective camps, from which, if their officers know their duty, they will not be permitted to stray into the city, except in the case of actual need. There are a great number of the officers who need the administration of severe discipline quite as much as their men.

It appears that General Johnston, as soon as his command were able to move, took up his line of march from Manassas Junction to Winchester. He heard from our prisoners, whom he captured, that Gen. Patterson had been superceded, and that upwards of half of his (General Patterson's) force, being three months' men, had either gone or were going, confined in a few days to the government, before the hearing of this. Indeed, quite a number of the regiments on their way to this city to proceed to Harper's Ferry, to supply the place of the three months' men. Orders are understood to have been sent to day to several other regiments on their way here to repair to Harper's Ferry. It is highly probable that General Johnston will make an advance towards Harper's Ferry, in the hope of finding our forces unprepared to meet him.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.  
WASHINGTON, July 27.  
The great feature of congress on Saturday was Senator Johnson's speech, defending the acts of the government. It was bold, decisive, and in parts very powerful. He spoke about four hours, arraigning Breckinridge, Powell and Polk, as enemies of the government in open sympathy with traitors. He made short work with Breckinridge's constitutionality objections, depicting the rebel army in full march on Washington, and declared that the time had arrived to put forth all the powers of the government. His sarcasm in dealing with "Judah H. Benjamin, one of the southern confederate thieves who belonged to the tribe which distributed our Saviour's ransom among them, and upon his venture cast lots," was terribly severe.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—11 P. M.  
From information received here it is supposed that the confederates are about moving a large force on Harper's Ferry.

From evidence adduced before the congressional committee, appointed to investigate the army contracts made by the war department, it appears that many of the employees of the navy yard in this city are in sympathy with the confederates.

The thermometer stands at 90 to-day.

**To-Day's Report.**  
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)  
**MORNING DESPATCHES.**  
TORONTO, July 29.  
The Globe newspaper which has heretofore strongly sympathized with the north, in an article to-day on American affairs says the sympathies of the British people which were unmistakably with the north are fast becoming alienated by uncalled for assaults and misrepresentations of the American press.

The Leader newspaper, government organ, favors the government sending an additional number of troops to Canada before winter.

WASHINGTON, July 29.  
The post office department has issued the following:  
Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service, and directed to them to points where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered without further charge thereon for forwarding.

Signed, J. A. KASSON,  
1st Assistant P. M. General.

WASHINGTON, July 29.  
Tribune's Dispatch.—A squad of Capt. Chamberlain's Company of Cavalry captured two rebels last evening; out of this sprung a report that Lieut. Thompson captured 29 last night.

The Illinois delegation have recommended the following for Brigadier Generals: Messrs. McClelland and Richardson of the House, Gen. S. Prentiss, whose appointment had been determined upon, Col. W. H. Wallace, Joseph Palmer Ross and Capt. Grant.

It is believed that the names of Grant and McClelland will be sent in at an early day.

The Sanitary Commissioners passed a series of resolutions to-day, that the first sanitary law is discipline, and the first element of military discipline is good order.

It is believed the direct tax bill which passed the House will fail in the Senate.

That body is not likely to go farther than an income tax.

The Senate was obliged to adjourn in consequence of the absence of republican senators.

It is generally credited that the two houses cannot be kept together after this week. Public business is nearly all finished.

The statement that Gen. Banks has been reinforced by double the number of three months' men who have left him is without foundation.

According to an officer who left him yesterday, his whole force is from 10,000 to 12,000.

It is understood that Gen. McClelland is to be entrusted with almost plenary powers, substantially those of commander-in-chief with his division.

The assistant secretary of state has gone to New York as a special messenger from the President and Gov. Seward to inform the Prince Napoleon and the Prince de Clovelly to pay a visit to Washington, and while there to make the white house their home.

World's Dispatch.—Advice received here to-day, from a source not proper to mention, state that the rebels are not contemplating an attack on Washington, but are moving on towards Harper's Ferry.

It is believed in military circles that both Gen. Wool and Gen. Harney will be promptly placed in command of columns in the grand army now rapidly assembling here. It is stated that cartridges found on the battle-field at Bull's Run had marbles instead of ball in them, and that some of the shells were filled with clay.

Herald's dispatch.—The following officers have been designated for a portion of the staff of Maj. Gen. McClelland: Maj. S. Williams, assistant adjutant general; Captain Van Vleet, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. H. E. Clark, assistant commissary general, and Maj. W. F. Barry, chief of artillery.

Nothing has been received from the war department to justify the report that Gen. Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry. He has no such order, but on the contrary is instructed to hold the position, which is a strong one.

Gen. Johnston, with his army, when last heard from was on his way to Winchester. Whether he intends to move his headquarters towards Harper's Ferry and give battle, is not known. Such was the impression, and the belief that the force there had been much weakened by the withdrawal of three months' men. The government is prepared for this.

The Fire Zouaves have, since the retreat, been in a state of almost insubordination, which reached its climax on Saturday evening last. Acting Brig. Gen. McCann ordered out one of his regiments, and by bold and energetic action succeeded in suppressing the insurrection and disarming the whole regiment.

Nine of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves attempted to desert to-day, but were caught in the act and lodged in jail.

Capt. Walter of Middletown, Conn., one of the aids of Gen. Tyler, and Lieut. Gordon of Co. B, U. S. cavalry, aid to Col. Kees, are missing.

**AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.**  
WASHINGTON, July 30.  
Several days ago the house adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons upon which the police commissioners of the city of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned. The President declined furnishing the information asked for, deeming that it would be incompatible with public interest.

New York, July 30.  
Tribune's Washington despatch says Col. Corcoran lived only a few days after the battle.

Baltimore, July 30.  
It proves to be untrue that the confederates gave the federalists at Newport News notice to quit. A confederate flag of truce was sent for another purpose.

On the arrival here of the steamer Baltimore with Col. Durysse's regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the police by the colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.

New York, July 30.  
French war steamer Catiline arrived to-day from Halifax, 22d.

WASHINGTON, July 30.  
Capt. Cox, at present chief clerk of the navy department, will be appointed assistant secretary of navy, under the recent law creating that office.

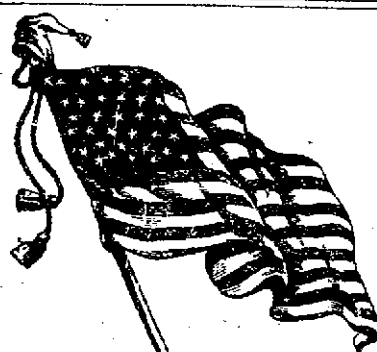
The Douglas democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that though their party have largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of generals. The complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the selection of Col. McClelland, a member of the house of representatives, as brigadier general.

**The Markets.**  
NEW YORK, July 30.  
Flour 6c per bbl. lower. Sales 800 bbls. —3,80a4.05 super western, 4.25a4.35 com —4.50 ex western. Wheat receipts 94,820 bushels; market less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 50,000 bushels—93 Chicago spring, 95 Racine spring, 95a Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.  
Flour dull and drooping. Wheat 2c lower, but active and closing steady. Sales 3,000 bu at 70a75 for Nos. 2 and 1 in store.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**ECHLIN & FOOTE,**  
Merchant Tailors,  
DEALERS IN  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
CLOTHS, CLOTHING, VESTINGS,  
and  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
West Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.  
**CUSTOM WORK**  
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. Jy16dwt  
**Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.**  
The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of  
**BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS**  
**CITY PROPERTY!**  
Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.  
**E. L. DIMOCK,**  
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.  
Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished. Jy16dwt  
**Dentistry.**  
M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Moseley & Bros Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial Dentures on Painless Rubber Base. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, a head can be made at a price which places it within the reach of all and need not. He also continues to make the *Complete Gum Work*, which is superior to all others together with all other styles of work now in use. Jy16dwt  
**DENTAL CARD.**  
**B. F. Pondleton,**  
The oldest resident Dentist in the city, will practice, and continues to operate in his profession in all departments. In these cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guaranty that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and in the best mode, and (where customary with the profession) warranted.  
D. FRANK STRONG, who has been with Dr. F. during the past five years, still remains, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours.  
Office, as heretofore, in Howard's block, next door to McKee & Bro's. Hours, in summer and fall, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Jy16dwt  
**SLOAN, PATTER & BAILEY.**  
Attorneys at Law, 2nd State street. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. J. F. Patton, Commissioner for the State of New York. Jy16dwt  
**Chas. Fulkner,**  
**GENERAL AUCTIONEER**  
Commissioner of Merchants,  
West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wisconsin.  
**CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE**  
of every description.  
**Particular Attention Given**  
to the sale of all kinds of property at my  
**AUCTION ROOMS,**  
in any part of the country Jy16dwt  
**DRAFTS AT SIGHT**  
on the  
**ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND**  
and  
**G. GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,**  
Available in any part of Great Britain. Also,  
**PASSAGE CERTIFICATES**  
by the  
**BLACK STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.**  
for sale by  
**A. PALMER,**  
Janesville, Wisconsin.  
June 28th, 1861. Jy16dwt  
**TO FAMILIES.**  
DOUB & ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity to the fact that they are keeping at the Janesville City Brewery for the use of private families, a very superior article of  
**Ale and Lager Beer,**  
which they will deliver at the residence of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a  
**Perfectly Pure Article,**  
and ask the patronage of those who are willing to obtain an establishment at no where as good or a better article can be procured as from above.  
Jy16dwt DOUB & ROGERS  
**Union Envelopes!**  
A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be found at  
(Jy16dwt) H. W. BARNES.  
**WAR! WAR!**  
**Gold and Silver**  
THE HIGHEST PRICE IN  
**Gold or Silver**  
for all kinds of uncurrent money will be paid at  
**VALENTINE'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,**  
Next Door to the Post Office.  
Jy16dwt  
**1861 - - - 1861**  
**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**FAST FREIGHT LINE!**  
American Express Co., Proprietors.  
**FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON**  
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.  
FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than any line running west except the regular Express Co. and the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Co. from New York and Boston, will be given.  
Through receipts will be given at 134 Murray st., New York, and 200 Washington street, Boston.  
Mark all packages  
"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"  
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, New York, and Western B. R., Boston, Mass. General W. H. Old Freight Depot of Lake Shore B. R., Buffalo. P. M. BARNES, Sup't.  
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis. Jy16dwt  
**Discredited Wisconsin Bank Bills.**  
UNTIL further notice we will take the bills of the following banks at par for merchandise:  
MILWAUKEE: Bank of Beloit, First National Bank, Green Bay Bank, Chicago Commercial Bank, First City Bank, Rock River Bank, Rockwell & Co's Bank, Commercial Bank, First National Bank, First City Bank, Wisconsin County Bank, & Co.  
We will also pay the highest price in gold, silver, good bank bills or merchandise for all broken Wisconsin and other currency. Jy16dwt MCKEE & BRO.  
**Fresh Arrival**  
of  
**SUMMER GOODS!**  
Jy16dwt  
**WHEELOCK'S.**  
**JUST Received, twenty-five Cans of the best kind of**  
**FRUIT JARS.**  
None on hand except these kinds that were moved to be good by me last year. This large lot was bought cheap and will be  
**SOLD CHEAP.**  
Also, just received a fresh lot of  
Pineapples, Apples and Core Oranges, Lemons, Citrus, Fresh Peaches, Pickles, Raspberries, Lemon & a variety of Syrups ALL AT LOW PRICES. Jy16dwt  
**KROENKE & CO.,** as good as any manufactured at one dollar per gallon. COLWELL & CO.  
**NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the late firm of Boscawell & A. Plympton are required to pay such indebtedness to Boscawell & A. Plympton and not to pay any other person. May 1st 1861. HENRY BOSCHLOPP.  
**FRESH HORSES!**  
COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The War News.

Public attention is still irresistibly drawn towards the details of the great battle, and the consequences which are likely to flow from it. The reported number killed, wounded and missing is gradually lessening as official information is obtained. The report at first was that our Wisconsin second regiment had lost 300, whereas the most recent recapitulation is as follows: killed 27; wounded, 72; missing, 66; total casualties, 165. We have no doubt this will be materially lessened, as the men are yet coming in, either from wandering about the country, or having been mixed up with other regiments have not felt inclined to report themselves.

The enemy is threatening Harper's Ferry. As there is a small force there, the three months men having gone home, there may be some cause for alarm. The rebels would naturally desire to break up that army, to give them a chance of making their contemplated move upon Baltimore safely. However, they are not quick enough. If they intended to take Baltimore, and fall upon Washington, they should have followed up their success at Manassas without delay. They are most likely, too late to effect their object. Their neglect to take advantage of the demoralized condition of the Washington army is an evidence of their weakness, consequent upon the battle of the 21st. Their delay is the most hopeful thing in the whole aspect of our war news at this time.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—There was paid for the 1st regiment while in camp at Milwaukee, 39 cts per man; for the 2d, 54 cts and 7th, while in camp at Madison, 37 cts per man; for the 3d, while in camp at Fond du Lac, 26 cts per man; and for the 4th, while in camp at Racine, inside of 20 cts. The keeping of the last was managed by the state; that of the rest was left to contractors.

Madison having had three of the six regiments already quartered, we suppose she is to have the balance, and the old rates paid, on the principle of helping those who need help.

**SICK IN HOSPITAL.**—The Madison Patriot says there are present in Camp Randall 19 or 20 men in the hospital belonging to the 6th regiment. The camp is guarded by 18 or 20 men, who were left over from a body that came to fill up the 5th regiment. They are under the orders of Quartermaster General Treadway, and will probably enlist in the 7th regiment.

**PATTERSON'S TACTICS.**—The New York World makes a statement, that on Saturday, the day before the battle at Bull's Run, "Gen. Patterson sent a courier to Washington to assure government that he had most positive evidence that Johnston was still in Winchester," and that the false intelligence was the basis of the attack. On Sunday, says the same authority, when the battle had begun, and it was too late to profit by the news, he sent another messenger, saying that he had been mistaken—that Johnston's army had escaped him!

**USURY AGENTS.**—The Madison Patriot says: "Our civilian agents, Van Slyke and Benedict, appointed by the Governor to 'look after the sick and wounded,' actually got into Washington ahead of any sick or wounded man."

By the way, though, isn't the Patriot a little green in supposing that these 'agents' are to run the risk of any degree of personal danger, or even suffer any material amount of personal discomfort? Gentleman bankers and lawyers, and men of 'celestial leisure' can employ themselves more pleasantly than picking up a wounded soldier on the battle field, or discharging the duties of a hospital attendance. Is anything more expected than they shall make provision for paying the bills incident to their agency—their own included?

**PARTY NOMINATIONS.**—The Vermont democratic state convention was held on the 21th. A spirited debate arose as to the propriety of making party nominations. The new party men were voted down, and Paul Dillingham nominated for governor, and Stephen Thomas for lieutenant-governor, and Jas. T. Thurston for secretary of state.

**FIGHTING TOGETHER.**—A private letter received in Buffalo, from a member of the Fire Zouaves, whose feats-of-arms are the talk of the whole country, states that Harry Lazarus and Dennis Horrigan, the famous pugilistic rivals, are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of that valorous corps. Their contests at Point Abino, two years since, are fresh in the memories of "The Fanny."

**RAILROADS TAKEN POSSESSION OF.**—The government on Monday afternoon took possession of all the railroads between Baltimore and New York, for the transportation of troops, who will probably arrive daily in Washington.

Fifteen hundred acres have been planted with cotton in Jamaica, as an experiment.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Great Battle of Manassas Junction.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 21. It would be impossible for me to adequately describe the scenes which I have witnessed this day; but I will endeavor in the brief space allowed me, (in order to get this to Washington in time for to-morrow's mail), and faithful as I am with the excitement, heat, dust, and travel of the day, to give the reader of the Gazette a general and as near as possible accurate account of the bloody and hard fought conflict which has just closed—including what I have seen and what I have reliably obtained from other sources. It is impossible, of course, for any one person to witness the whole of a battle, extending over a space of seven or eight miles square, as this did. Some parts of it came under my observation in a way entirely unexpected to me, and certainly not comprised within my programme. I will state events as nearly as practicable in the order in which they occurred.

The army commenced moving from Centerville this morning at 2 o'clock, each to the position assigned it. Col. Richardson's brigade moved south and occupied the same ground upon which the battle of Thursday was fought, to prevent the enemy from flanking us by that road. Col. Hainzel's division occupied a position a mile or two westward of this, I think. Gen. Tyler's moved out the Warrenton road, moving west from Centerville, some five or six miles, and took position this side of Bull's Run, while Col. Hunter took a circuit of several miles above and crossed Bull's Run, in order to flank the enemy on the other side. So the general position of our forces was three divisions on this side of Bull's Run, and facing it, while Col. Hunter made the flank movement on the other side. The main body of the enemy were on the right side of the Run, but all the roads and hills near it on this side were also occupied by them with masked batteries and concealed forces of infantry and cavalry. Manassas Junction is on the south side of Bull's Run and probably two or three miles from it. So the battle was mainly fought within three or four miles of Manassas. This is the best general idea I can give of the situation of affairs at this moment, having no other losses, (as will be subsequently explained), lost the map I had brought with me for reference.

In order to avail myself of the most advantageous point, the lines being so extended, I waited at Centerville until I should hear the cannonading open. At a little after eight o'clock I heard the first guns in the direction of the battle field of Thursday, for a moment or two, and then I proceeded from one of our batteries which occupied two neighboring eminences, and were separated promiscuously into the woods below and the hills beyond to try to draw the enemy out; but the latter probably thoroughly understood our plans, and not a gun did they fire in return, nor could more than a few straggling parties of them be seen now and then through a field glass. The battery fired shot and shell, and the first shot out of the distance of a house some two or three miles distant, which Beauregard was said to have been when a shot was sent through it in the engagement of Thursday. Standing behind the guns, you could see the shot and shell sailing through the air like birds, and could hear that frightful hiss for two miles, as it seemed to me. Richardson's brigade had commenced throwing up breastworks in the edge of the woods near by.

Just then, about nine o'clock, cannonading began to be heard some six or seven miles to the north-west, and accordingly directed my way to that point, having to turn nearly to Centerville, in order to cross over to the Warrenton road. Keeping straight out that road, after going some five miles, I passed the last brigade moving out—the Connecticut, I believe. They were just emerging from the woods into a more open and hilly country, but interspersed with large bodies of timber and patches of thickets and underbrush. The cannonading was still distant; that I did not think for a moment of any impending danger, and the road being clear to my eyes, I was hurrying on, when I happened to observe several of our officers, across a field on a little elevation some hundred yards to the right, and noticing the brigade behind me also flung across the field in that direction, I concluded to turn aside and go over there first to see what could be seen; I had got pretty well tossed the field and directed in front of a brigade, and I had not seen a single little hill over to the left and what came a cannon ball; and then bang and whizz again, and again—the shot sweeping close to the ground—and by this time the men were scattering in all directions for the woods in the rear. A glance showed the guns to be located in the fields on both sides of the road, not over five hundred yards ahead, and although I could see guns not men, as well were they concealed. We had run plumb into a masked battery of the enemy, (nothing but the circumstance mentioned prevented my going right up to it without seeing it) and those officers had been standing on that elevation within five hundred yards of it and in full view of it without discovering it or suspecting its existence. A battery of two guns accompanying the brigade was immediately numbered and hurled back the death dealing missiles in return, and within fifteen or twenty minutes silenced it. But the brigade in the meantime was scattered through the woods like wild turkeys, and it was doubtful whether they could be again rallied. How many were killed I did not ascertain.

Nothing is so trying to raw troops as the sudden fire of a masked battery. It takes them by surprise and unnerves them, and a panic is soon certain to set in. Its effects on them is great, and increases by the frightful hissing of the killed balls, which they can hear some scores before they can sweep by with such resistless power. A little while before Gen. Tyler had run General Schenck's brigade into one over on the road to the left of this, and so completely was it that their first knowledge of it was its opening fire on them not over three or four hundred yards distant, with grape, canister and shell. Several were killed, and that a great many more were owing to the men throwing themselves flat as they saw the flashes of the guns, and rapidly falling back into the woods.

One of our batteries a short distance off was soon brought to bear and silenced it. The troops behaved well under the circumstances, and were soon rallied and ready for action again, which could not be said of several other batteries. I was informed that the Cincinnati Zouaves, almost to a man kept the ranks while falling back, and that our troops fell into these ambuscades. They were all supported by large bodies of infantry and sometimes cavalry; too; hence the difficulty of taking them by assault, which, however, was done in one or two instances—by the Rhode Island regiments, I think, in one case. The confederates have attained great perfection in planting and concealing the infernal things.

Meaning, the concealed batteries, with volleys of musketry, between Hunter's division and the enemy, continued heavy and incessant. It was almost one continuous roar, and as it gradually moved onward it became evident our troops were driving the enemy before them. But they contested the way inch by inch, and only fell back to open new batteries from more advantageous points.

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Gen. Schenck's brigade continued to await orders several hours from Gen. Tyler, and in the absence of such, was not brought into action again until about 2 P. M., when it was formed in line of battle behind a battery near where the Connecticut brigade was fired on in the morning, and the battery opened upon one of the enemy about a mile off. Just at this time, however, it was discovered that the enemy were making a flank movement to the east, and the battery fell back about a mile on the Warrenton road. I was having a splendid view of action at this moment, from the top of a rock, as it was, which I had climbed, but I had to vacate my position with the rest. I could see four of their batteries firing at once, and distinguish the men and horses distinctly through a field glass. Two of them were some three miles off. I saw several shot and shell fall into the ranks and just in front of the column, but the men stood firmly in line, showing no signs of action at this moment, but were prepared for what they had to face. Several were killed and wounded. One shot tore off almost the whole skull of one poor fellow and crushed that of another. I saw both laid under a tree a few minutes after, one dead, and the other gasping his last breath. They belonged to the New York second.

The firing in the direction of Hunter's division continued unremitting, and was now out to the front of us, our troops having gradually forced them back, and they were now (about 3 o'clock) that Gen. McDowell sent word, as I was informed, that the enemy were in retreat and the day was ours. But their retreat only seemed to give them new advantages, and the discovery of a flank movement on their part to the left, created a panic in a portion of Tyler's division, and many of the troops have been scattered through the woods, and the fire of the masked batteries, a general retreat commenced.

About the same time, the tide seemed to have turned against the balance of our forces, and it was soon manifest that a general retreat was inevitable. This commenced at 3 P. M., at which time the firing had mainly ceased.

A farm house about a mile back on the Warrenton road was used as a hospital, where the wounded of Tyler's division were brought in. Here several regiments stopped, as they began to fall back toward Centerville, and about the same time the battery of artillery, which had been cannonading in front of Gen. Schenck's brigade, came up and were standing in the road. A few rods south of this road a by-road runs nearly parallel with it, along the fields and through the woods, from which it emerges in front of the house.

Now, strange and unaccountable as it may seem, that road was left entirely unprotected, although it was known the enemy were flanking us, and while two or three thousand troops were still scattered about here in disorder, what was our astonishment to see a company of secession cavalry suddenly emerge from the woods, not two hundred yards off, and charge right up on us! A general stampede of most of the troops took place, and the result was the cavalry meeting first, and the bullets whistled around thick and fast.

Saw two men fall near me, one of them mortally wounded. A great many were so scared that they fired their guns at random, to the imminent peril of the lives of their own comrades. Some of the officers made strenuous efforts to rally their men by calling out that the cavalry were our own, and after a few minutes a portion of them formed a line and started back, which the cavalry men discovering, they commenced a retreat, and several of the artillery men having in this time brought their guns into position, sent a few cannon balls after them, but I think their aim was bad and none were killed. We found three artillery horses lying dead in the road, from the shots of the enemy, and several of our men were killed, among them Col. McCook's brother. The charge was certainly a most bold and daring thing.

In the confusion caused by this movement, my horse, which was fastened near the front of the battery, and the delay caused in hunting him back, I was unable to direct my way to that point, having to turn nearly to Centerville, in order to cross over to the Warrenton road. Keeping straight out that road, after going some five miles, I passed the last brigade moving out—the Connecticut, I believe. They were just emerging from the woods into a more open and hilly country, but interspersed with large bodies of timber and patches of thickets and underbrush. The cannonading was still distant; that I did not think for a moment of any impending danger, and the road being clear to my eyes, I was hurrying on, when I happened to observe several of our officers, across a field on a little elevation some hundred yards to the right, and noticing the brigade behind me also flung across the field in that direction, I concluded to turn aside and go over there first to see what could be seen; I had got pretty well tossed the field and directed in front of a brigade, and I had not seen a single little hill over to the left and what came a cannon ball; and then bang and whizz again, and again—the shot sweeping close to the ground—and by this time the men were scattering in all directions for the woods in the rear. A glance showed the guns to be located in the fields on both sides of the road, not over five hundred yards ahead, and although I could see guns not men, as well were they concealed. We had run plumb into a masked battery of the enemy, (nothing but the circumstance mentioned prevented my going right up to it without seeing it) and those officers had been standing on that elevation within five hundred yards of it and in full view of it without discovering it or suspecting its existence. A battery of two guns accompanying the brigade was immediately numbered and hurled back the death dealing missiles in return, and within fifteen or twenty minutes silenced it. But the brigade in the meantime was scattered through the woods like wild turkeys, and it was doubtful whether they could be again rallied. How many were killed I did not ascertain.

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Meaning, the concealed batteries, with volleys of musketry, between Hunter's division and the enemy, continued heavy and incessant. It was almost one continuous roar, and as it gradually moved onward it became evident our troops were driving the enemy before them. But they contested the way inch by inch, and only fell back to open new batteries from more advantageous points.

Can give no estimate of the killed and

wounded, but do not think it will be as heavy as might be expected from so long and fiercely contested a battle, and the number engaged. You will have the correct list by telegraph before this reaches you. I have no doubt a great many are missing, being scattered through the woods, and it is not improbable a large number have been taken prisoners.

No medical stores whatever have been provided, (or had not up to last evening), astonishing as it may seem. The hospital physician here told me he had not a shirt for one of the wounded or a grain of medicine of any kind. I have no doubt the wounded of to-day will be in like condition. Not only so, the wounded in the hospital were ordered yesterday to be moved to Alexandria, in consequence of the contemplated shifting of position to-day—an operation under which two or three will probably die. We are also deficient in ambulances, and all other accommodations for the wounded. Such are the beauties of our army management.

There is no use in concealing the fact that this day is a disastrous one, but the country must rally and put forth its greatest energies, undismayed by defeat, and determined to conquer, as we shall, though defeat may be our first portion.

I learn since my return, that at the same time their rifleman opened on our rear up the road above the hospital, a battery of their artillery flanked us a mile or two further up toward Centerville, but was for some time held back by one of our batteries left at Centerville, before any material damage was done.

The flank movement of the enemy at the close would doubtless have been much more disastrous to us had it not been for a fortunate fire opened by a battery of two guns, by order of General Schenck, on a body of the enemy who were coming up in the rear apparently to act in conjunction with the cavalry charge before referred to. The whole conduct of the battle, on the other side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to ours.

THE RETREAT TERMINATES IN A PANIC, AND THE WHOLE BODY FALLS BACK TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, 22. When I woke up this morning, to my astonishment, I found Centerville deserted, and the whole army had fallen back to Washington. I had gone to a private house off to one side of the town where the people were too much frightened to venture out to see what was going on, and where I was writing until very late, not thinking of the retreat extending beyond this point, and got up this morning to find myself the last man and rearguard of the grand army. My astonishment may be imagined, not the least of which was that Beauregard had not taken possession of Centerville, for he certainly must have been aware of the evacuation.

I have just performed a "masterly retreat" of twenty-five miles ago, in a drenching rain. I fully expected to have been taken prisoner on the road, but fortunately the enemy were slow to occupy it.

J. G.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, 26th. Post-despatch.—Col. Wood of the Brooklyn regiment is a prisoner at Richmond, badly wounded in the leg. It is thought he will recover.

Col. Slocum had died of his wounds. The captured U. S. surgeons are employed in attending the wounded soldiers. The enemy claim to have 42 federal officers and 12 medical men among their prisoners.

The bill providing for direct taxation and a system of international duties will undergo a second reading in congress. No heavy land tax will pass, on account of the opposition of western members.

Ample provision will be made for the punctual payment of the interest on the National loan.

Col. Farnham of N. Y. Fire Zouaves is doing well this morning, and his recovery is confidently expected.

Persons who have arrived here from the lines of the rebel army, report that Gen. Beauregard intends to make a movement upon Washington by way of Leesburg. No alarm here in consequence of the report.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole rebel force which was concentrated at that point on Sunday at from 60,000 to 60,000 men—20,000 of whom took part in the battle.

Washington, 25th. SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendments authorize the issue of \$5 treasury notes.

Mr. Hale reported from committee of conference on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Report agreed to and bill passed. Also the report of the committee of conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the navy.

Report agreed to and bill passed. Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to purchase army ordinance, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of ten millions of dollars. Passed.

The consideration of the memorial of the police commissioners and mayor of Baltimore was postponed till to-morrow.

Special to Post.—Washington 25th.—The rebels have been driven back from Manassas Junction, and two other federal soldiers have arrived from Centerville. One was a member of the 71st New York, and the other Orlando Waldorf, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. They were prisoners at Rudley Church, but escaped. Capt. Allen says the rebels admitted a loss of 1500 killed in the battle on Sunday.

The rebels have 400 of our men prisoners, but they are well treated. The rebels refuse to bury the bodies of Zouaves, and any one with red shirts or pants of Zouave cut faces badly at their hands.

A Washington special says: Capt. Tompkins, of the U. S. Cavalry, captured 29 rebels back of Fort Corcoran to-day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. Washington, July 29. Two of our men who escaped from Manassas, through the woods, fully pursued by cavalry, arrived this morning. Our wounded are taken good care of—our own surgeons being willing prisoners for that purpose. The escaped were employed as hospital attendants. They report 280 in the hospital, 32 of whom have since died. Only the Fire Zouaves and the Brooklyn Fire, mentioned for them, are unburied. The others have been thrown into pits—Col. Slocum being the only one buried in a coffin. He and Col. Corcoran died three days after the battle.

The enemy call their loss fifteen hundred; but our men there think it twice that number.

Gov. Yates demands the acceptance for Illinois of thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and one of artillery. The Governor of Indiana offers ten new regiments.

The report that Gen. Cadwallader is to

take Gen. Mansfield's command is unfounded, Cadwallader holding no position in the army at present. It is also untrue that Beauregard has crossed at Leesburg.

Batler, weakened by the withdrawal of three months' men and other regiments ordered here and to Harper's Ferry, is retiring to Fort Mifflin.

Banks has, it is reported, retired to the Maryland side. This may be premature, but the step would only imply the same unwillingness to be caught in a trap, which Gen. Johnston had. Artillery on the Maryland Heights would keep the rebels from holding the place, and meantime Banks could operate elsewhere.

One of Gen. Scott's aids says that our loss in killed and wounded will be less than five hundred.

The Republican, of this morning, asserts that the President told Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, the day or the day but one before the battle, that Gen. Scott selected the time and place of attack, and that he had not interfered with the movement.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune. CAIRO, July 29.

Notwithstanding reports and rumors, there is no prospect of an immediate attack upon Bird's Point. These rumors of approaching rebels and intended assault are largely based on a report in a German publication; but they are never to be trusted to reliable sources. The facts simply are, that the rebels of Union City have crossed the river and are rendezvousing at New Madrid, Mo., and they talk of whipping out our Bird's Point force. Our scouts report large mounted bodies of them daily coming up through Skysville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, in West Virginia, and encamping at some point in the vicinity of Watkin's station, about forty miles west of here. They are loudly talking about Bird's Point, and threatening our position there; but we are fearful they will give us the go-by and strike higher up, either at Cape Girardeau or Iron Mountain. Our pickets are thrown out for miles around, but as yet have discovered no signs of the enemy. The encampment at the Point is doubly vigilant, and in numbers and weapons thoroughly prepared for a defense. A deserter from Union City came into our camp on Saturday, confirming the reports of the movement of the rebel troops. He says their destination is Bird's Point. Whatever their intentions are, they have as yet given us a wide birth.

Jeff. Thompson, formerly of St. Joseph, joined Gen. Watkins' force on Friday with 100 Arkansas rebels. Thompson has been ordered to a generalship. This Arkansas' encampment at St. Luke, seven miles from Bloomfield, 3,000 strong.

It is reported that Gen. Polk refuses to pass hereafter to persons coming north from Memphis.

St. Louis, July 29. The steamer Maclay, bound to St. Louis, was fired into at the mills, half a mile above Cape Girardeau, last night. Having landed at the wharf and received her load, she proceeded on her way, and the firing caused surprise, inasmuch as the Illinois is located in that town, and it is hardly probable that they did it. One boy was killed, and two men wounded. About 100 of the 8th Illinois, three months' men, were on board. All escaped.

Through a woman the discovery was made to-day of a party of twenty-four secessionists who designed leaving here tonight, by steamboat, to join the southern army. The captain is secured already.

The 2d Iowa regiment, Lieut. Col. Tuttle, (Col. Curtis absent), arrived here from Hannibal to-day.

Gen. Fremont has resolved to guard the telegraph between Booneville and Independence, and gave orders to shoot any person disturbing the wires. The line has been broken more than two weeks.

Special despatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being mounted with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of shot and shell. Seamen and marines have been brought from the naval station at Annapolis to teach the soldiers how to work the guns.

The immense depot for the reception of troops, which Mr. Woods is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodations for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, &c. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven.

The troops continue to arrive in great numbers, the arrivals averaging three to four thousand a day.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Since the disorderly return of the troops from Bull's Run there has been great difficulty in the re-establishment of discipline among them. They have filled the streets, and committed numerous excesses; but the stringent measures adopted by Gen. Mansfield have kept gathered them again in their respective camps, from which their officers know their duty, they will be permitted to stray into the city, except in the case of actual need. There are a great number of the officers who need the administration of severe discipline quite as much as their men.

It appears that General Johnston, as soon as his command were able to move, took up his line of march from Manassas Junction to Winchester. He heard from Patterson here, whom he captured, that Gen. Johnston had been ordered to move his force upwards of half his (General Patterson's) force, being three months' men, had either gone or were going home in a few days.

The government, before they heard of this, ordered quite a number of the regiments on their way to this city, to proceed to Harper's Ferry, to supply the place of the three months' men. Orders are understood to have been sent to-day to several other regiments on their way to repair to Harper's Ferry. It is highly probable that General Johnston will make an advance towards Harper's Ferry, in the hope of finding our forces unprepared to meet him.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27. The great feature of congress on Saturday was Senator Johnson's speech, defending the acts of the government. It was bold, decisive, and in parts very powerful. He spoke about four hours, arraigning Breckinridge, Powell and Polk, as enemies of the government in open sympathy with the rebels. He made no work with Breckinridge's constitutional objections to the rebel army in full march on Washington—a hundred thousand men called out to destroy the government, while the president was denied the right to attempt to preserve it. He declared that the time had arrived to put forth all the powers of the government. His sarcasm in dealing with Judah H. Benjamin, one of the rebels' confidential advisers, who belonged to the tribe which distributed our Saviour's ransom among them, and upon his vesture cast lots, was terribly severe.

WASHINGTON, July 29—11 P. M. From information received here it is supposed that the confederates are about moving a large force on Harper's Ferry.

From evidence adduced before the congressional committee, appointed to investigate the army contracts made by the war department, it appears that many of the employees of the navy yard in this city are in sympathy with the confederates.

The 6th armory stands at 90 to-day.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Toronto, July 29.

The Globe newspaper which has heretofore strongly sympathized with the north, in an article to-day on American affairs says the sympathies of the British people which were unambiguously with the north are fast becoming alienated by uncalled for assaults and misrepresentations of the American press.

The Leader newspaper, government organ, favors the government sending an additional number of troops to Canada before winter.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The post office department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service, and directed to them to points where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered without further charge thereon for forwarding.

1st Assistant P. M. General.

WASHINGTON



LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 21, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way.	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.
Oakland and way.	12:31 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, through, way.	12:31 P.M.	12:31 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, way.	12:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Madison, through, way.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, way.	12:30 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
Madison, through, way.	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, way.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Madison and beyond, to depart Tuesday at 7 A.M.; arrive Wednesday at 6 P.M.		
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville, to arrive Monday and Friday at 4 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. HURDRESS, Postmaster.

Loss of Company D, Janesville Volunteers, in the Battle of Bull's Run.

We have been furnished with the following official list of the killed, wounded and missing, belonging to Company D, of the second Wisconsin regiment, at the battle near Manassas Junction on the 21st of July. We are under obligations to Alexander F. Lee, 5th sergeant of the company, for forwarding it to us for publication. It is evident from this that our boys were at the post of danger, and that they did not hesitate to face death in the performance of their duty:

- Corporal John Hamilton, missing—but was seen unwounded three miles from the battle field.
- Corporal Isaac Sackett, wounded with musket ball in chin; in hospital in Washington.
- John McRae, killed.
- Frederick Maine, wounded; left on field.
- Hugh Murray, wounded; taken to hospital. Supposed to be taken prisoner.
- Cain Billings, wounded in arm; safe in hospital.
- Henry Silman, killed.
- Orramel Wilcox, " "
- Andrew Bean, missing.
- John Donovan, slightly wounded; in hospital.
- John McIntyre, killed.
- John Pranga, wounded and missing.
- John Janey, killed.
- Jason Brown, missing.
- George Griffin, wounded in leg; safe in hospital.
- Hugh D. Perry, missing.
- Charles Brown, wounded and missing.
- Joseph Southard, " "
- A. F. WADE, Orderly Sergeant, Janesville Volunteers.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.—The Milwaukee Sentinel gives a list of what purports to be the casualties in the Second Wisconsin regiment, at the battle of Bull's Run. If the accounts of other companies of the regiment are not more correct than that of ours, no reliance can be placed up it.

We have the return from the orderly of the company himself, who, on the Sentinel's list is placed among the wounded, but does not so report himself. There are a number placed among the missing not reported in the list of the orderly sergeant. Those having friends in the company should rely upon the official report of the orderly.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANIES.—The Madison Patriot says that the following returns to the orders sent to companies in the 7th and 8th regiments, have been received at the adjutant's office:

7TH REGIMENT.

Columbia County Cadets can be ready on a week's notice.

Waupaca Union Rifles can be ready, if notified soon, when wanted.

Day City Guard's can't be ready at any specific time, till after harvest.

Platteville Guards can be ready in a few days.

8TH REGIMENT.

Oakfield Guards are disbanded.

North Western Tigers can be ready.

Marquette Sharpshooters can be ready on four day's notice.

Ripon Rough and Readies can be ready on a week's notice.

Stoughton Light Guards will be ready August 10th.

To go to JURY.—The supreme court has decided to order a jury to try the case involving the constitutionality of the appointment of Mr. Messmore as circuit judge. There is an issue of fact the court wants a jury to determine.

ANOTHER "SAMANTAN."—D. K. Tenney of Madison has been appointed to follow the 6th regiment, and look after the sick of the regiment. Mr. Tenney is a sharp collecting lawyer, and will have a fine pleasure trip at the expense of the state. He was an officer in the Governor's Guards, and was among those whose business wouldn't allow them to enlist for service in the field.

Is Luck.—A letter received by Mr. D. D. Wilson from E. D. Bootman, says that he has disposed of his "automatic attachment" to Boardman & Gray, the piano manufacturers of Albany, New York, who are to engage in its manufacture at once, and prosecute it vigorously. Boardman & Gray examined the "attachment" thoroughly, and predicted a certain success. They are to have the exclusive control of the invention in the United States, as long as they can supply the demand. The terms of the sale Mr. Bootman considers fair, and is entirely satisfied with them. He will remain at Albany, and superintend the construction of the instruments until the business is well started.

The Zouaves meet for drill to-night at 8 o'clock, sharp.

G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

Col. Peck Resigned.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "We learn that Col. Peck has resigned his command of the Wisconsin second. This is well. If there are any others of the regimental officers who ought to resign and don't, they should be turned out; and if the story of Captain Colwell, of the La Crosse Guard, that he found himself at one time the highest in command of the regiment is true, there certainly are others."

A National Anthem prize of \$500 will soon be awarded. Out of the 1,200 compositions offered but fifteen have been retained by the committee, from which the selection will be made. The Post says these are undergoing a final examination.

Letters from Members of the Janesville Volunteers.

FORT COMBURN, Va., July 26, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—I wrote to you yesterday, but I thought I would write again for I don't suppose the other letter will get to you.

Our company brought our colors away with them, and they are flying to-day open to the breeze, but were carried on double quick for seven miles. Thirteen is the extent of the loss out of our company. All the officers are safe except Corporals Hamilton and Sackett. It is reported that Hamilton is in a Highland regiment, and that Sackett is shot in the chin and is in Georgetown Hospital. Captain Ely is in Alexandria yet, we expect him to join us to-day. A balloon broke loose from the bridge this morning and went over our regiment. The order was given to shoot it; some one did so, and it came down pretty soon afterwards. It belonged to the U. S. and had those letters marked on its side.—We have a report that the enemy are driving our boys back, but if that is true, when they get here they will find that we are here. From the heights where we are, we can see all over Washington. I was down to the camp of the Michigan third yesterday; they were all in good cheer. Peterson was there, he is larger than I am. I used to weigh 157 pounds, and now I weigh 128; I think soldiering agrees with me, don't you? I may get fat again, can't tell what will happen in time of war. Six of the boys have run away to Washington to stay a few days. We have cut down all the trees for half a mile around, so that we can see the rebels coming, and so that the enemy cannot get through at us as they did at Bull's Run.—We have a fort that guards the road. There are troops stationed all along the Potomac. I think it an impossibility for Washington to be taken; although I think it is the determination of the rebels to take it. I will send you a Washington paper to-day with an account of the battle in it, as they want it. There is a guard at all points of the river, to keep our boys on this side, but some of them work their way over. We expect an attack every day. Sixty thousand Sharp's rifles arrived in Washington yesterday for us. At Bull's Run the rebels sent out an old man, with an old gray horse and an old rusty gun that would not stand cocked. The boys took him prisoner, and he said they had no arms, but he lied.

W. H. FOOTE.

FORT COMBURN, Va., July 25th, 1861.

DEAR WIFE AND FAMILY:—I have at last found something to write, and having a little leisure time, I will endeavor to give you the news.

The first engagement took place about one week ago; the notice was short, and the contest unequal; the enemy fell back towards Manassas—but on Saturday last the order was issued to prepare for action. The bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms; swords, muskets, cannon and revolvers were examined to see if they were all right. At two o'clock the order came to march. In less than an hour, two batteries, sixteen guns (one 32-pounder), 10,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, sappers, miners, Zouaves, &c., were under march. Some were talking of home and friends; some singing, but very low. We had a long and dreary march. Sunday morning came, and I shall remember it as long as I live; and with it we took our position. The 79th Highland regiment on our right, the Sherman battery in the centre of the first brigade; the second brigade then formed with Sprague's battery to support them; the third was on the extreme left, with the cavalry to assist them,—and so on till the whole army was disposed of.

At about six A. M., Sherman's battery sent in some shot and shell to see what the enemy were made of, but received no answer. We then saw some cavalry advancing, but the battery soon put them to right about; they soon returned, however, to decoy us on. This they did till we came within about a mile of their masked fort, when their cavalry and infantry commenced firing on our artillery. On we went at a double-quick; their batteries soon opened on us, and the fight became general. We were pretty well exhausted, but after the first fire, we never thought of hunger.

In order to get a high position, we were obliged to ford a river, which made us feel much better; but on getting to the other side, we were nearly surrounded. The very heavens seemed to be on fire, and such a havoc of human life! The rebel force was, as stated, between 30,000 and 40,000, with 10,000 of our troops engaged at one time. You can form a faint idea.

I would stand for an instant pitying some friend who had just dropped by my side, forgetting my own safety, which depended on my landing and firing in the quickest possible manner. I twice picked up the musket of a dead comrade, my own having been shot out of my hands. We came to a charge of bayonets three distinct times. We tried to rally our troops, but at about half past 4 P. M., the order to retreat was given, which I regretted to hear; but nothing could be done by any better advantage under the poor generalship.

The Wisconsin Second has represented her state nobly. Although there were a great many of us killed, there are still enough left who are willing to fight under competent officers, which, if we had been blessed with in the start, the battle would have been carried in our favor. The Janesville Volunteers fought well, although Capt. Ely and Ensign Dodge became exhausted shortly after entering the field; but I do not blame them, as we were all pretty well exhausted. Lieut. McLean fought bravely and escaped all right; I also escaped. McLean and I attributed to the interposition of a kind Providence, which we hope will protect us till we return home. At roll call this morning, there were 13 missing, with what is in the hospital. I will give you a list of the killed and wounded, but we are not allowed to send any.

I believe we were visited by the president and cabinet. They spoke highly of the Wisconsin Second as we deserve. We are now re-organizing, and at the next battle

we intend to do the whipping. We are all feeling as well as can be expected, and as anxious for a fight as before. The men still keep coming in as fast as they can find their way back; but there is one consolation, and that is we retreated in pretty good order. I think I have got along very well so far, as John Hamilton, three others and myself were out on a picket guard, when the rebel pickets commenced firing at us, and we escaped without a scratch. We, however, silenced them by giving them a few shots with our Sharpe's rifles. You must excuse all mistakes, as I am sitting on the ground with my paper on my knapsack, which you may guess is not a very comfortable mode of writing.

Yours truly,  
GEO. F. SAUNDERS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 24th.

DEAR WIFE:—I write to let you know that I am well. I hope you are also in good health. We have had two hard battles, have been defeated in one, and were obliged to retreat thirty miles to this place. I cannot tell you how many balls whistled by my head during the battle, for I could not count them. The little things go very quick, but I can dodge the cannon ball and the bomb shell; but when a shell bursts it raises the "Old Ned" with the men. My gun was shot from my hands by a shell; that was close work for the eyes. There were three men shot down by my side.—Fred. Main was shot through the leg, and has not been since. I fear he is dead, for the enemy killed our wounded. This will be a hard war for both sides, but we are bound to whip them. Our loss is about one thousand, and that of the other side about the same.

I was taken prisoner, but my legs were too long for them, and I left. I was separated from my company two days. The enemy could not fool "Old Pap." I shot the man who was guarding me. He had taken my gun from me, but I had a pistol in my shirt pocket which he gave him. When he turned his back I gave him a charge, and then let my old legs go. These legs of mine won't let the body be abused in such times. I walked thirty-five miles that night, through the woods all the way. It was a hard tramp for me.

We were in the battle five hours; it was very hard fighting. I saw dead men and horses on all sides of me. 'Tis enough to harden any man's heart. I never had any fear at all until they all ran; and then I tried to help a wounded man off the field, and was taken prisoner.

LEONARD POWELL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

THE SIXTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The following is the list of officers and companies forming the sixth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers:

- Colonel—Lyander Cutler.  
Adjutant—F. A. Haskell.  
Lieut. Col.—J. P. Atwood.  
Quartermaster—J. N. Mason.  
Major—B. J. Sweet.  
Surgeon—C. B. Chapman.  
A—Sank County Riflemen, Capt. Mallory.  
B—Prescott Guards, Capt. Dill.  
C—Prairie du Chien Volunteers, Capt. Hood.  
D—Milwaukee Montgomery Guards, Capt. O'Rourke.  
E—Fond du Lac Bragg's Rifles, Capt. Bragg.  
F—Milwaukee Citizens' Corps, Captain Lindworm.  
G—Beloit Star Rifles, Capt. Northrup.  
H—Buffalo County Rifles, Capt. Hauser.  
I—Bad Ax County Anderson Guards, Capt. Johnson.  
K—Lemmon Minute Men, Captain Dawes.  
Chaplain—Rev. N. A. Staples.

A WARLIKE SHIPMENT.—Five car loads of United States ordnance and stores are to be unloaded from the Michigan Central railroad cars to-day, just arrived from the East, each box bearing the Government mark, and labelled with the contents. The list is 4 caissons, for six-pounders; 89 boxes muskets; 978 boxes shot and shell.—The whole shipped from Albany, and reached here via Buffalo and Detroit. Each box is marked, "GEN. J. C. FREMONT, U. S. A., Chicago, Ill." Everybody knows and feels the highest pride and confidence in the consignee of this shipment. The West are confident he will execute his commission gloriously.—Chicago Journal.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.  
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JANEVILLE, July 30, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:  
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 60c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 60c; rejected 50c. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5c and 3c per bushel is made payable in gold.  
OATS—10c per bushel in 10c, shelled, and 14c per 72 lbs. out.  
BARLEY—full malt at 10c per 60 lbs., common to good quality.  
TIMOTHY SEED—full at 1.00, 75c per 40 lbs.  
POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c. per bushel.  
BUTTER—plenty at 10c 1/2c fair to choice roll.  
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.  
WOOL—ranges at 15c for common to choice fair clean clip.  
HIDES—Green, 25c; Dry, 5c.  
FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2c, per 100 lbs.  
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 35c; chickens, 5c.  
SHEEP PELTS—range from 50c to 60c each.

BOOKS KEPT!

For merchants and business men generally, in a master like manner, by S. S. HANZ, Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, Janesville, Wis.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

OW'S Brown Windsor Soap, Bazar's Brown Windsor Soap, Mangel & Co's Soap, Chinese Frying Soap, Harrison's, Rose, Honey, Patechery, Lumber and Ambristol Soap, Colgate's Soap, in bars for family use, Transper, only kind fit to use, Yankee Shaving Cream, Worthy's Ambristol Tablets, Military Shaving Soap, Oale's, Cologne, Bay Rum, Florida Water, Building Towels, Fine Spunges, Toilet Goods of all kinds, at Jylidawf TALMAN & COLLINS.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

AMPS Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Williams' Boston March, Sully's Irish Ball, The Death of the Hero, My Heart is like a Silent Star, Dream on Little Union, Love and Liberty, The Beautiful Maiden just from the West, Soldier, Oh Song of Heaven, only waiting and ready for our new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of J. D. WILSON, Janesville, July 9th, 1861.

To Rent.

A LARGE and commodious two story brick house, now occupied by me. Will be rented for a good tenant. Possession given immediately. Jylidawf O. K. B. BENNETT.

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS. THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's Retail Price.

Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. All goods sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to repairing fine watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style. CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER. oct14dawf S. C. SPALDING, No. 1, Myers Block.

Blacksmith's Coal.

WE are now selling pure Bluegrass Coal at \$10 per ton, (by the ton) and other coal proportionally low. Our coal is warranted to be of the best quality. Jylidawf LAYMOND & ATWOOD, Janesville, May 19, 1860.

Turnip Seed.

WHITE Russian, Yellow Swedish, Yellow Scotch, Ruta Raga, Flat Dutch, White Round, Purple Top, White Norfolk and other varieties of turnip seed of last year's growth and from the best growers, for sale at low prices. Drug and Grocery Store, Young America Block. Jylidawf

United States Army!

RECRUITING

FOR THE REGULAR ARMY

Is going on at the HYATT HOUSE, Room No. 4.

Further information, as to terms, &c., can be had at the rendezvous.

A. H. STANTON, Jylidawf 2nd Recruting Officer.

TO THE LADIES.

Great Bargains in Millinery!

MRS. O'DEA & SISTER are now selling off their large stock of new and fashionable Summer Goods at a Great Sacrifice.

To be had at reasonable price will be refused, as sales must be made at once.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

to make room for their Fall and Winter Stock. A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready.

Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order. The newest pattern dresses patterns for sale, and old bonnets cleaned, shaped, lined and trimmed in a superior manner for four shillings each.

Waterproof, Young America Block, over Harsh's clothing store, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

The bills of the following banks will be received for full value, at par: Bank of Portage, Bank of Columbia, Bank of Waupun, Green Bay Bank, B. R. Dinkley & Co., Dodge County Bank, Northern Bank, Howard Wisconsin State Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Bank of Kenosha, &c.

STRAINED HONEY!

COWELL & COY.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

goods as

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCO,

SOAP,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

DRY FRUIT,

SALT FISH,

DRY FISH,

MOLASSES,

STREPS,

CANDLES,

FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is so

directed to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and style.

Black & Fancy Silks

in great varieties.

BROCADE, MADONAS, VALENCIANS, MOHAIRS,

NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREYS, CHAI-

LIES, DELAINES, ORGANDIES,

LAUNES, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsur-

passed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cambrics,

Jeanes,

Twoeds,

Linen,

Summer Stuffs,

Vestings,

&c., &c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money

in good goods, that will

Not Fail on their Hands,

are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.

Jylidawf O. K. BENNETT.

New Stock

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED BY

James McKay,

Next Door to Myers, McKee & Bro.,

Main Street, - - Janesville.

WHERE he may be found ready to repair the un-

derstanding of all such work for the want of

Good Soles

for the Union. He has the best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

ever offered in this city, which he will sell at prices

correspond with the times, and

Will Warrant Them

to all purchasers who will call and examine for them-

selves before purchasing elsewhere. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

consisting of every variety of Boots, Gaiters, made Call

and Kid Boots, and also a large assortment of

GENTS' GAITERS

of every description.

Ladies' Mitts and Children's Gaiters,

Folk's Boots, Gaiters, Slips

and Cakes,

In great variety.

Boys' Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality.

Having selected this stock with great care, he can

warrant it of the best material and made by the best

workmen, and in the latest style.

Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a

call from his old customers, and he can assure all who

are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west

can sell him, either in price, quality or style.

Particular attention will be paid to Custom Work.

He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all

kind of work done promptly and at short notice.

For persons who wish to have their boots repaired

or for reference to the durability of his work, he refers

to his former customers, the citizens of Rock county.

S. R.—Don't forget the old stand, one door south of

McKay & Bro., Main street. Also a large assortment of

new and fresh goods, June 8th, 1861. Jylidawf

MCKEE & BRO.

Kerosene Oil,

BURNING KILN, Camphens and Lamp Oil, at

Jylidawf COLWELL & COY.

Teas! Teas!

THE very best city can be had at the Drug

and Grocery Store of

Jylidawf COLWELL & CO.



# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:30 A. M.	6:40 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
Madison, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Bellevue, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Madison, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Bellevue, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
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Madison, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Bellevue, through,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	12:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.	4:10 P. M.

## Loss of Company D, Janesville Volunteers, in the Battle of Bull's Run.

We have been furnished with the following official list of the killed, wounded and missing, belonging to Company D, of the second Wisconsin regiment, at the battle near Manassas Junction on the 21st of July. We are under obligations to Alexander F. Lee, fifth sergeant of the company, for forwarding it to us for publication. It is evident from this that our boys were at the post of danger, and that they did not hesitate to face death in the performance of their duty.

Corporal John Hamilton, missing—but was seen unwounded three miles from the battle field.

Corporal Isaac Sackett, wounded with musket ball in chin; in hospital in Washington.

John McRae, killed.

Frederick Maine, wounded; left on field.

Hugh Murray, wounded; taken to hospital. Supposed to be taken prisoner.

Cain Billings, wounded in arm; safe in hospital.

Henry Siman, killed.

Orramel Wilcox, killed.

Andrew Bean, missing.

John Donovan, slightly wounded; in hospital.

John McFry, killed.

John Prange, wounded and missing.

John Jones, killed.

Jason Brown, missing.

George Griffin, wounded in leg; safe in hospital.

Hugh D. Perry, missing.

Charles Brown, wounded and missing.

Joselyn Sowhard, " " " "

A. F. WADE, Orderly Serg't, Janesville Volunteers.

## LIST OF CASUALTIES.—The Milwaukee Sentinel gives a list of what purports to be the casualties in the Second Wisconsin regiment, at the battle of Bull's Run. If the accounts of other companies of the regiment are not more correct than that of ours, no reliance can be placed up it.

We have the return from the orderly of the company himself, who, on the Sentinel's list is placed among the wounded, but does not so report himself. There are a number placed among the missing not reported in the list of the orderly sergeant. Those having friends in the company should rely upon the official report of the orderly.

## CONDITION OF THE COMPANIES.—The Madison Patriot says that the following returns to the orders sent to companies in the 7th and 8th regiments, have been received at the adjutant's office:

7th REGIMENT.

Columbia County Cadets can be ready on a week's notice.

Waupaca Union Rifles can be ready, if notified soon, when wanted.

Bay City Guard can be ready at any specific time, till after harvest.

Platteville Guards can be ready in a few days.

8th REGIMENT.

Oakfield Guards are disbanded.

North Western Tigers can be ready.

Marquette Sharpshooters can be ready on four day's notice.

Ripon Rough and Readies can be ready on a week's notice.

Stoughton Light Guards will be ready August 10th.

To go to a JURY.—The supreme court has decided to order a jury to try the case involving the constitutionality of the appointment of Mr. Messmore as circuit judge. There is an issue of fact the court wants a jury to determine.

ANOTHER "SAMARITAN."—D. K. Tenney of Madison has been appointed to follow the 6th regiment, and look after the sick of the regiment. Mr. Tenney is a sharp collecting lawyer, and will have a fine pleasure trip at the expense of the state. He was an officer in the Governor's Guards, and was among those whose business wouldn't allow them to enlist for service in the field.

IS LUCK.—A letter received by Mr. D. D. Wilson from E. D. Bootman, says that he has disposed of his "automatic attachment" to Boardman & Gray, the piano manufacturers of Albany, New York, who are to engage in its manufacture at once, and prosecute it vigorously. Boardman & Gray executed the "attachment" thoroughly, and predicted a certain success. They are to have the exclusive control of the invention in the United States, as long as they can supply the demand. The terms of the sale Mr. Bootman considers fair, and is entirely satisfied with them. He will remain at Albany, and superintend the construction of the instruments until the business is well started.

THE ZONAS most for drill to-night at 8 o'clock, sharp.

G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

COL. PECK RESIGNED.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "We learn that Col. Peck has resigned his command of the Wisconsin second. This is well. If there are any others of the regimental officers who ought to resign and don't, they should be turned out; and if the story of Captain Colwell, of the La Crosse Guard, that he found himself at one time the highest in command of the regiment is true, there certainly are others."

# Letters from Members of the Janesville Volunteers.

Fort CONCORDIA, Va., July 25, 1861.

DEAR FATHER:—I wrote to you yesterday, but I thought I would write again for I don't suppose the other letter will get to you.

Our company brought our colors away with them, and they are flying to-day open to the breeze, but were carried on double quick for seven miles. Thirteen is the extent of the loss out of our company. All the officers are safe except Corporals Hamilton and Sackett. It is reported that Hamilton is in a Highland regiment, and that Sackett is shot in the chin and is in Georgetown Hospital. Captain Ely is in Alexandria yet, we expect him to join us to-day. A balloon broke loose from the bridge this morning and went over our regiment. The order was given to shoot it; some one did so, and it came down pretty soon afterwards. It belonged to the U. S. and had those letters marked on its side. We have a report that the enemy are driving our boys back, but if that is true, when they get here they will find that we are here. From the heights where we are, we can see all over Washington. I was down to the camp of the Michigan third yesterday; they were all in good cheer. Peterson was there, he is larger than I am. I used to weigh 157 pounds, and now I weigh 128; I think soldiering agrees with me, don't you? I may get fat again, can't tell what will happen in time of war. Six of the boys have run away to Washington to stay a few days. We have cut down all the trees for half a mile around, so that we can see the rebels coming, and so that the cavalry cannot get through at us as they did at Bull's Run. We have a fort that guards the road. There are troops stationed all along the Potomac. I think it an impossibility for Washington to be taken; although I think it is the determination of the rebels to take it. I will send you a Washington paper to-day with an account of the battle in it, as they want it. There is a guard at all points of the river, to keep our boys on this side, but some of them work their way over. We expect an attack every day. Sixty thousand Sharp's rifles arrived in Washington yesterday for us. At Bull's Run the rebels sent out an old man, with an old gray horse and an old rusty gun that would not stand cocked. The boys took him prisoner, and he said they had no arms, but he fooled.

W. H. FOOTE.

Fort CONCORDIA, Va., July 25th, 1861.

DEAR WIFE AND FAMILY:—I have at last found something to write, and having a little leisure time, I will endeavor to give you the news.

The first engagement took place about one week ago; the notice was short, and the contest unequal: the enemy fell back towards Manassas, but on Saturday last the order was issued to prepare for action. The bugles sounded, the drums beat to arms; swords, muskets, cannon and revolvers were examined to see if they were all right. At two o'clock the order came to march. In less than an hour, two batteries, sixteen guns (one 32-pounder), 10,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, sappers, miners, Zouaves, &c., were under march. Some were talking of home and friends; some singing, but very low. We had a long and dreary march. Sunday morning came, and I shall remember it as long as I live; and with it we took our position. The 79th Highland regiment on our right, the Sherman battery in the center of the first brigade; the second brigade then formed with Sprague's battery to support them; the third was on the extreme left, with the cavalry to assist them, and so on till the whole army was disposed of.

At about six A. M., Sherman's battery sent in some shot and shell to see what the enemy were made of, but received no answer. We then saw some cavalry advancing, but the battery soon put them to right about; they soon returned, however, to decoy us on. This they did till we came within about a mile of their masked fort, when their cavalry and infantry commenced firing on our artillery. On we went at a double-quick; their batteries soon opened on us, and the fight became general. We were pretty well exhausted, but after the first fire, we never thought of hunger.

In order to get a high position, we were obliged to ford a river, which made us feel much better; but on getting to the other side, we were nearly surrounded. The very heavens seemed to be on fire, and such a havoc of human life! The rebel force was, as stated, between 30,000 and 40,000, with 10,000 of our troops engaged at one time. You can form a faint idea.

I would stand for an instant pitying some friend who had just dropped by my side, forgetting my own safety, which depended on my loading and firing in the quickest possible manner. I twice picked up the musket of a dead comrade, my own having been shot out of my hands. We came to a charge of bayonets three distinct times. We tried to rally our troops, but at about half past 4 P. M., the order to retreat was given, which I regretted to hear; but nothing could be done to any better advantage under the poor generalship.

The Wisconsin Second has represented her state nobly. Although there were a great many of us killed, there are still enough left who are willing to fight under competent officers, which, if we had been blessed with in the start, the battle would have been carried in our favor. The Janesville Volunteers fought well, although Capt. Ely and Esmond Dodge became exhausted shortly after entering the field; but I do not blame them, as we were all pretty well exhausted. Lieut. McLean fought bravely and escaped all right; I also escaped. McLean and I attributed it to the interposition of a kind Providence, which we hope will protect us till we return home. At roll call this morning, there were 13 missing, with what is in the hospital. I would give you a list of the killed and wounded, but we are not allowed to send any.

I believe we were visited by the president and cabinet. They spoke highly of the Wisconsin Second as we deserve. We are now re-organizing, and at the next battle

we intend to do the whipping. We are all feeling as well as can be expected, and as anxious for a fight as before. The men still keep coming in as fast as they can find their way back; but there is one consolation, and that is we retreated in pretty good order. I think I have got along very well so far, as John Hamilton, three others and myself were out on a picket guard, when the rebel pickets commenced firing at us, and we escaped without a scratch. We, however, silenced them by giving them a few shots with our Sharpe's rifles. You must excuse all mistakes, as I am sitting on the ground with my paper on my knapsack, which you may guess is not a very comfortable mode of writing.

Yours truly,

GEO. F. SAUNDERS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 24th.

DEAR WIFE:—I write to let you know that I am well. I hope you are also in good health. We have had two hard battles, have been defeated in one, and were obliged to retreat thirty miles to this place. I cannot tell you how many balls whistled by my head during the battle, for I could not count them. The little things go very quick, but I can dodge the cannon ball and the bomb shell; but when a shell bursts it strikes the "Old Ned" with the men. My gun was shot from my hands by a shell; that was close work for the eyes. There were three men shot down by my side. Fred. Main was shot through the leg, and has not been seen since. I fear he is dead, for the enemy killed our wounded. This will be a hard war for both sides, but we are bound to whip them. Our loss is about one thousand, and that of the other side about the same.

I was taken prisoner, but my legs were too long for them, and I left. I was separated from my company two days. The enemy could not fool "Old Pap." I shot the man who was guarding me. He had taken my gun from me, but I had a pistol in my shirt pocket which he did not find. When he turned his back I gave him a charge, and then let my old legs go. These legs of mine went let the body be abused in such times. I walked thirty-five miles that night, through the woods all the way. It was a hard tramp for me.

We were in the battle five hours; it was very hard fighting. I saw dead men and horses on all sides of me. 'Tis enough to harden any man's heart. I never had a fear at all until they all ran; and then I tried to help a wounded man off the field, and was taken prisoner.

LEONARD POWELL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

HARRISBURG, CAMP CURTIS, July 27, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE:—We arrived here last night at 10 o'clock, all safe and sound, pitched our tents, broke open some of the Janesville boxes for rations, eat our supper and turned in. The boys this morning are all feeling well. Their only anxiety appears to be, to go on.

It would take more time, than I can at present spare to describe, with justice, our trip through. Suffice it to say that the reception we received at Janesville, was a fair sample of the proceedings at each place on the road, with but one exception. Through Ohio, there appeared to be a regular programme laid down—it was, first, vitriols; second, shaking hands; third, good byes, and to wind up with, kisses. "God bless the women of Ohio," was the common expression from all.

We shall probably leave here to-day for Washington, though it is not positive. There are rumors of a fight having taken place yesterday at Harper's Ferry; that may change our destination.

WOUNDED IN THE RANDALL GUARDS.—As a very large portion of the Randall Guards are residents of Rock county, we publish the list of casualties in that company furnished by the correspondent of the Wisconsin, "Outsider."

Capt. J. E. Randolph, wounded slightly in the hip, by a shell explosion; M. Smith, shot in the right arm; S. M. Bond, wounded in the arm; T. D. Babn, wounded in the shoulder, severely; Corp. P. Morrison, wounded and missing; E. R. Reed and George A. Beck, wounded and missing; H. N. Allen, wounded in the foot; Frank Buten, slightly wounded in the cheek; Thos. Canning, wounded in the hand; J. M. Cook, Thomas Murphy and Henry Strout, wounded slightly; Albert Weatherbee, E. Chilmore, G. W. Moon and William McIntosh, missing. Total, 17.

P. S. This list is corrected in a subsequent letter, as follows:

In Capt. Randolph's Co., Madison, Wm. Macintosh, C. W. Moore, A. Weatherby, John M. Took and Thomas Canning, heretofore reported missing, came to the front, and the latter was wounded, but are doing well. In addition to those before reported in Randolph's company, Newton Riddle, wounded in face, and George M. Humphrey, in shoulder, both slightly.

On the reports of the companies, as they were made on the 24th, the total loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing, is stated at 167. We hope and believe the return of missing members will reduce the aggregate of the loss reported.

"Outsider," (who is reported to be Andrew E. Ellmore), writes to the Wisconsin again, under date of July 24th. He says that Lieut. Col. Peck has resigned. The 4th regiment is at Baltimore, and 1 arms have been sent to this State for the 7th and 8th regiments. The following incident is narrated:

"The men who returned this morning to Capt. Randolph's camp say that they got lost in the woods and getting starved out, in vain endeavored to get to Washington; they concluded to give themselves up as prisoners, and the first man they met they went up to and told him that they were United States soldiers, had got lost and were there to deliver themselves up as prisoners. He said he did not want them, and there, (pointing to some rifles) are guns that do not belong to me, and you can take them if you choose. They each took one, and he pointed out to them how they might avoid the pickets and get to Washington. They followed his suggestions and got safe to camp. This statement is very curious to say the least; but it is believed to be true."

STRAINED MONEY!

COLWELL & CO.

# THE SIXTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The following is the list of officers, and companies forming the sixth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers:

Colonel—Lyander Cutler.  
Adjutant—F. A. Hasrell.  
Lieut. Col.—J. P. Atwood.  
Quartermaster—J. N. Mason.  
Major—B. J. Sweet.  
Surgeon—C. B. Chapman.  
A-Sank County Riflemen, Capt. Malory.  
Prescott Guards, Capt. Dill.  
C-Prairie du Chien Volunteers, Capt. Hood.  
D-Milwaukee Montgomery Guards, Capt. O'Rourke.  
E-Fond du Lac Bragg's Rifles, Capt. Bragg.  
F-Milwaukee Citizens' Corps, Captain Lindworm.  
G-Beloit Star Rifles, Capt. Northrup.  
H-Buffalo County Rifles, Capt. Hauser.  
I-Bad Ax County Anderson Guards, Capt. Johnson.  
J-Lemonweir Minute Men, Captain Daves.  
K-Chaplain—Rev. N. A. Staples.

A WARLIKE SHIPMENT.—Five car loads of United States ordnance and stores are to be unloaded from the Michigan Central railroad cars to-day, just arrived from the East, each box bearing the Government mark, and labelled with the contents. The list is 4 caissons, for six-pounders; 89 boxes muskets; 978 boxes shot and shell. The whole shipped from Albany, and reached here via Buffalo and Detroit. Each box is marked, "GEN. J. C. FREMONT, U. S. A., Chicago, Ill." Everybody knows and feels the highest pride and confidence in the consignee of this shipment. The West are confident he will execute his commission gloriously.—Chicago Journal.

# COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 30, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:  
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 55c/56c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 50c/51c, deduction 30c 45. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 6 and 8c per bushel is made payable in gold.  
CORN—15c/16c per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14c/15c per 72 lbs. ear.  
OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14c/15c.  
RYE—quiet at 20c/21c per 50 lbs.  
BARLEY—dull sale at 15c/16c per 50 lbs., common to good quality.  
TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1,40c/1,50c per 40 lbs.  
BUTTER—plenty and very dull at 10c/11c, put.  
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.  
WOOL—ranges at 13c/14c for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—Green, 25c/30c; Dry, 5c/7c.  
FLOUR—spring at retail 52c, per 100 lbs.  
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6c/7c; chickens, 5c/6c; SHEEP PELTS—range from 30c/40c each.

Books KEPT!  
For merchants and business men generally, in a master like manner, by A. B. DANIEL, Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, Lappa's Block.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

LOW'S Brown Windsor Soap, Bazar's Brown Windsor Soap, Mangel & Conroy's Soap, Chinese Floating Soap, Harrison's, Rose, Honey, Patching, Pumice and Colgate's Soap, in bulk for family use, Transparent, only kind fit to use, Yankee Shaving, Gumbo, Wagon's Ambrosial Shaving, Military Shaving Soap, Oils, Cologne, Bay Rum, Florida Water, Bathing Towels, Fine Spunges, Toilet Goods of all kinds, at Jy15dwtf TALLMAN & COLLINS.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

CAMP Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Ellis' words, lyrics, music, Sadly the Belle Told the Death of the Hero, My Heart is Home, Silent Lull, Dream on Little, Union, God and Liberty, The Beautiful Maiden, Just Over the Way, Mother, Oh Song of Heaven, only waiting, and many other new and popular songs, received this day at the Music Store of J. D. WILSON, Janesville, July 9th, 1861.

To Rent.

A LARGE and commodious two story Brick House, new equipped by me, will be rented low to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. Jy15dwtf GEO. F. NOBLESEY.

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS. THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD ASSORTMENT constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's Retail Prices. Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. All goods sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned, in good style. CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER. oct12dwtf S. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

Blacksmith's Coal.

WE are now selling pure Blue Blush Coal at \$10 per ton, (by the ton), and other coal proportionably low. Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1. Jy15dwtf LAURENCE & ATWOOD, may13dwtf

Turnip Seed.

WHITE Russian, Yellow Swedish, Yellow Scotch, Red Dutch, Flat Dutch, White Round, Purple Top, White Norfolk and other varieties of turnip seed of last year's growth and from the best growers, for sale at Jy15dwtf COLWELL & CO.

United States Army!

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Is going on at the

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Room No. 4.

Further information, as to terms, &c., can be had at the rendezvous.

A. H. STANTON, Jy15dwtf Recruiting Officer.

TO THE LADIES.

Great Bargains in Millinery!

MRS. O'DEA & SISTER are now selling off their large stock of new and fashionable Summer Goods at Jy15dwtf

Great Sacrifice.

In fact no reasonable offer will be refused, as sales must be made, or the stock will rot. A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready. Watercoons, Mantillas, &c., and made to order. The newest paper dress patterns for sale, and old bonnets cleaned, shaped, lined and trimmed in a superior manner for four shillings each. Jy15dwtf Watercoons, Young America Block, over Harsh's clothing store, Main street, Janesville.

Bank of Portage, Bank of Columbus, Bank of Oshkosh, Bank of Kaukauna, Bank of Black Bay, Dodge County Bank, Northern Bank, Howard Wisconsin Pinery Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Bank of Koshong, &c., &c.

# FAMILY GROCERIES!

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

goods as

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCO,

SOAPS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

DRY FRUIT,

SALT FISH,

DRY FISH,

MOLASSES,

SYRUPS,

CANDLES,

FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Jy15dwtf Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and style.

Black & Fancy Silks

In great variety.

BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIENS, MOHAIRS, NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREYS, CHAISES, DELAINS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles and prices, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will establish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Jennies,

Tweeds,

Linsens,

Summer Stufts,

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# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 119.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1861.

VOLUME 5.

## The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
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1 square 1 day,	\$ 75
do do 2 "	1 50
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do do 4 "	3 00
do do 5 "	3 75
do do 6 "	4 50
do do 7 "	5 25
do do 8 "	6 00
do do 9 "	6 75
do do 10 "	7 50
do do 11 "	8 25
do do 12 "	9 00
do do 13 "	9 75
do do 14 "	10 50
do do 15 "	11 25
do do 16 "	12 00
do do 17 "	12 75
do do 18 "	13 50
do do 19 "	14 25
do do 20 "	15 00
do do 21 "	15 75
do do 22 "	16 50
do do 23 "	17 25
do do 24 "	18 00
do do 25 "	18 75
do do 26 "	19 50
do do 27 "	20 25
do do 28 "	21 00
do do 29 "	21 75
do do 30 "	22 50
do do 31 "	23 25
do do 32 "	24 00
do do 33 "	24 75
do do 34 "	25 50
do do 35 "	26 25
do do 36 "	27 00
do do 37 "	27 75
do do 38 "	28 50
do do 39 "	29 25
do do 40 "	30 00
do do 41 "	30 75
do do 42 "	31 50
do do 43 "	32 25
do do 44 "	33 00
do do 45 "	33 75
do do 46 "	34 50
do do 47 "	35 25
do do 48 "	36 00
do do 49 "	36 75
do do 50 "	37 50
do do 51 "	38 25
do do 52 "	39 00
do do 53 "	39 75
do do 54 "	40 50
do do 55 "	41 25
do do 56 "	42 00
do do 57 "	42 75
do do 58 "	43 50
do do 59 "	44 25
do do 60 "	45 00
do do 61 "	45 75
do do 62 "	46 50
do do 63 "	47 25
do do 64 "	48 00
do do 65 "	48 75
do do 66 "	49 50
do do 67 "	50 25
do do 68 "	51 00
do do 69 "	51 75
do do 70 "	52 50
do do 71 "	53 25
do do 72 "	54 00
do do 73 "	54 75
do do 74 "	55 50
do do 75 "	56 25
do do 76 "	57 00
do do 77 "	57 75
do do 78 "	58 50
do do 79 "	59 25
do do 80 "	60 00
do do 81 "	60 75
do do 82 "	61 50
do do 83 "	62 25
do do 84 "	63 00
do do 85 "	63 75
do do 86 "	64 50
do do 87 "	65 25
do do 88 "	66 00
do do 89 "	66 75
do do 90 "	67 50
do do 91 "	68 25
do do 92 "	69 00
do do 93 "	69 75
do do 94 "	70 50
do do 95 "	71 25
do do 96 "	72 00
do do 97 "	72 75
do do 98 "	73 50
do do 99 "	74 25
do do 100 "	75 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each  
for 3 lines, \$1.00 per year for each additional line.  
Special Notices, (inserted and kept inside, having pre-  
cedence of ordinary advertisements,) 50 per cent advance  
on ordinary rates.

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nies, &c., half price.  
Advertisements accompanied with directions will be  
inserted till paid for, and charged for accordingly.  
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-  
vance. This rule will not be varied from.  
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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,  
Attorneys at Law, 151st Street, Janesville, Wis.  
J. A. JACKSON, J. D. KNOWLTON.

JOHN WILKINS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-  
pin's Block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store.  
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,  
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Beale's  
Nichols, North Main street.

M. B. JOHNSON,  
Dentist. Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West  
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,  
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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,  
Academy at a few doors northwest Milwaukee street  
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Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his  
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Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.  
June 24th, 1861.

L. DAY & CO.,  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams's 3 story  
block, East Milwaukee street.

KNOWLTON & MARSH,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Janesville, Wis.  
J. H. KNOWLTON, T. H. MARSH.

DR. S. FOLSON,  
Oculist, Office at the New England House,  
Janesville, Wis.

I. O. O. F.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week.

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-  
can Express Office.

EDDREGE & PEASE,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers's  
Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's  
Block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts of Title  
and Loan Money.

EDWARD RUCKER,  
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to en-  
gineering, surveying, platting, drafting and convey-  
ancing. Wisconsin, Janesville, Wis. Office at County Building, with City of Janesville.

NEW YORK CASE STORE,  
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and  
Caps, Bonnets, Knives and Cutlery, and every kind  
of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

W. ROBINSON,  
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private  
buildings, together with local drawings, specifications,  
building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short  
notice. Office in Lappin's block.

J. M. MAY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to re-  
ceive claims from the United States government.  
Special attention paid to rejected cases and exten-  
sions; also to patent litigation. Ample facilities  
available for the preparation of all documents of fab-  
rication through this agency during the last few months  
of the year. Address: Janesville, Wis. Office at  
Beale's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis. Office at  
Beale's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis. Office at  
Beale's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,  
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,  
NEW YORK.

SOLD BY  
F. S. ELDRED,  
at Janesville, Wis.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.  
PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED  
FOR  
Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The Democrat will continue to be a faithful ad-  
vocate and supporter of the principles of the repub-  
lican party. Its efforts will be especially devoted to  
the west to the advocacy of western interests and the  
assertion of western rights. The administration of  
Abraham Lincoln will receive its cordial and unflin-  
ching support. The great measures of a Pacific railroad  
in the central route (the lands for the land) the  
improvement of river navigation; reclamation and  
reclamation in all the departments of the federal govern-  
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Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the country  
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miliar with commercial affairs, and we pledge our hon-  
or that its figures shall always be the true index of  
trade here, while it furnishes daily more commercial  
news than any other paper in Missouri.

Particular attention is directed to our GREAT DOLLAR  
PAGE.

The largest paper in the country for the price of one  
dollar.

THE TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,  
at \$4.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its  
kind in the west. It is especially valuable to River  
and Railroad Merchants. It contains the complete  
Commercial, River and Telegraph news of each daily  
issue, besides all the interesting news matter and edi-  
torial of the DEMOCRAT.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily, one year, \$6.00  
Tri-Weekly, one year, \$4.00  
Weekly, one year, \$3.00  
By Clubs—Tri-weekly: Five copies for \$15; ten  
copies for \$25; twenty copies for \$45; fifty copies  
for \$70.  
Weekly: Five copies and one to get up of club, \$15;  
twenty copies and one to get up of club, \$30; fifty  
copies and one to get up of club, \$45; one hundred  
copies and one to get up of club, \$70.  
It is not required that all of a club shall be sent to  
one post office; the number may be sent to different  
offices and the subscriptions may commence at any  
time.

Now is time to subscribe.  
Papers will be continued only after express-  
ion of subscription.

MOORE & FISHER, Proprietors.

Received this Day  
A. J. Dearborn, a very large supply of the celebrated  
Gold Pens, Pencils and Stationery manufactured  
by J. W. Fisher.

## THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do  
certify that we have purchased Boats (of their  
own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas  
at various times, and have been constantly for the  
length of time herewith stated.

Name.	Residence.	Out.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Porter,	\$4 75	15 months.
Robt. W. Wright,	Fulton,	1 00	2 years.
J. F. Ansdell,	Rock,	1 00	16 months.
Thos. Lynch,	Fulton,	1 00	16 "
Robt. J. Coppings,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
John Smith,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
S. H. Doolittle,	Janesville,	6 00	15 "
John Smith,	Center,	5 00	12 "
O. S. Oshman,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Bernard Little,	Center,	4 50	18 "
John Tracy,	Center,	5 00	18 "
John Hunt,	Johnstown,	5 00	14 "
David Griffiths,	Janesville,	5 00	18 "
I. & J. Bennett,	St. Louis,	5 00	13 "
J. A. Noyes,	Porter,	5 00	18 "
Irma Partridge,	Center,	4 75	12 "
James C. Cronk,	Janesville,	4 50	12 "
John Veritas,	Plymouth,	4 50	12 "
Clark Pepper,	Center,	3 75	12 "
James H. Perkins,	Center,	3 75	12 "
J. M. Mandel,	Walworth Co.,	18 00	18 "
Thos. H. Hanson,	Janesville,	6 00	15 "
Alfred Baker,	Center,	4 50	24 "
Hiram Baker,	Center,	4 50	24 "
Samuel Stevens,	Fulton,	5 00	12 "
John Green,	Fulton,	4 50	14 "
J. B. Carls,	Janesville,	6 00	12 "
Wm. H. Hennes,	Center,	5 00	12 "
James Carls,	Center,	5 00	12 "
Egg Pickering,	La Prairie,	5 00	18 "
Joe W. Burgess,	Center,	5 00	21 "
G. W. Cronk,	Center,	5 00	18 "
Wm. Mills,	Johnstown,	5 00	14 "
N. Gray,	Center,	5 00	12 "
O. E. Palmer,	Janesville,	5 00	12 "
Alexander Paul,	Center,	3 75	12 "
David Cross,	Janesville,	3 75	12 "
J. W. Parker,	Center,	5 00	11 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same  
sort" and to give a trial by others than those who cer-  
tify to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS,  
Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1860.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUTT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUTT,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article is for sale, for  
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by  
TALLMAN & COLLINS,  
Agents by Appointment.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF  
GLASSWARE!

WHEELLOCK'S,  
CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of  
Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,  
Goblets, Tumblers, and Preserves  
and Fruit Dishes, &c.  
and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE.  
A Large Assortment of all kinds of  
TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED!

LANTERNS, LAMPS, &c.  
ALL KINDS OF BLOW GLASS  
Fruit Jars!  
that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requir-  
ing no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

September, 11th, 1860.

JAMES PYLE'S  
DIETETIC  
SALERATUS

The most effectual and  
wholesome Saleratus ever  
introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,  
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,  
NEW YORK.

SOLD BY  
F. S. ELDRED,  
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Gold Pens, Pencils and Stationery manufactured  
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## WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,  
CLOCKS!  
FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,  
Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all  
the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF  
WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the  
GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,  
Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,  
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,  
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,  
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN  
East Indian, European & American  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye  
Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians  
Glassware, Wines and Liquors for Me-  
dical purposes. Great West-  
ern Depot for Patent  
Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-  
fully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL

PRO. R. BOALD,  
MANUFACTURER  
AND  
DEALER,  
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Now sell a GOOD  
HAT OR CAP  
CHEAPER  
than can be bought  
IN THE WEST.

Just Received,  
the largest stock ever brought to  
THIS MARKET,

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA  
AND LEGHORN  
HATS,  
Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything  
NEW AND GOOD  
In the line, for  
MEN AND BOYS.

Also Hats shaped accurately to the head with the  
French Combs, at the

HAT STORE,  
JOHN R. BEALE.

DOUBLE

Of all Odds the Most asting!  
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURNISH IN USE.

Stronger than any Imported Article.  
ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NIDONOL

STILL THEY COME.

10 Hogsheads of the New Sugars

JUST RECEIVED.

I AM putting up 10 pounds of straw colored Sugar for  
100 "

No. 1 Kiln Dried Apples for 1.00  
" " "

No. 1 Kerosene Oil, as good as there is in the state,  
for 1.00 per gallon.

A Choice Syrup at 45 per gallon.

A high flavored Young Hyatt Tea at 60 cts per lb.

All other goods at corresponding prices. I have on  
hand a fine Glove Seed, raised in this state, warranted  
free from seed. My stock is all new, well selected  
and cannot be underpriced. Give me a call.

S. H. CULVER,  
Opposite the American Hotel.

RAGS! RAGS!

I WILL pay the highest market price, in cash or  
note, for any quantity of Rags, delivered at my store,  
West Milwaukee street, just below the Hyatt  
House.

W. G. RADING,  
Janesville, January 12th, 1860.





## The War News.

Public attention is still irresistibly drawn towards the details of the great battle, and the consequences which are likely to flow from it. The reported number killed, wounded and missing is gradually lessening as official information is obtained. The report at first was that our Wisconsin second regiment had lost 300, whereas the most recent recapitulation is as follows: killed 27; wounded, 72; missing, 66; total casualties, 165. We have no doubt this will be materially lessened, as the men are yet coming in, either from wandering about the country, or having been mixed up with other regiments have not felt inclined to report themselves.

The enemy is threatening Harper's Ferry. As there is a small force there, the three months men having gone home, there may be some cause for alarm. The rebels would naturally desire to break up that army, to give them a chance of making their contemplated move upon Baltimore safely. However, they are not quick enough. If they intended to take Baltimore, and fall upon Washington, they should have followed up their success at Manassas without delay. They are most likely, too late to effect their object. Their neglect to take advantage of the demoralized condition of the Washington army is an evidence of their weakness, consequent upon the battle of the 21st. Their delay is the most hopeful thing in the whole aspect of our war news at this time.

THE DIFFERENCE.—There was paid for the 1st regiment while in camp at Milwaukee, 39 cts per man; for the 2d, 5th and 7th, while in camp at Madison, 37 cts per man; for the 3rd, while in camp at Fond du Lac, 26 cts per man; and for the 4th, while in camp at Racine, inside of 20 cts. The keeping of the last was managed by the state; that of the rest was let to contractors.

MADISON HAVING had three of the six regiments already quartered, we suppose she is to have the balance, and the old rates paid, on the principle of helping those who need help.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.—The Madison Patriot says there are present in Camp Randall 10 or 12 men in the hospital belonging to the 6th regiment. The camp is guarded by 18 or 20 men, who were left over from a body that came to fill up the 5th regiment. They are under the orders of Quartermaster General Treadway, and will probably enlist in the 7th regiment.

PATTERSON'S TACTICS.—The New York World makes a statement, that on Saturday, the day before the battle at Bull's Run, "Gen. Patterson sent a courier to Washington to assure government that he had most positive evidence that Johnston was still in Winchester," and that the false intelligence was the basis of the attack. On Sunday, says the same authority, when the battle had begun, and it was too late to profit by the news, he sent another messenger, saying that he had been mistaken—that Johnston's army had escaped him!

USFUL AGENTS.—The Madison Patriot says: "Our civilian agents, Van Slyke and Benedict, appointed by the Governor to 'look after the sick and wounded,' actually got into Washington ahead of any sick or wounded man."

By the way, though, isn't the Patriot a little green in supposing that these 'agents' are to run the risk of any degree of personal danger, or even suffer any material amount of personal discomfort? Gentleman bankers and lawyers, and men of "elegant leisure" can employ themselves more pleasantly than picking up a wounded soldier on the battle field, or discharging the duties of a hospital attendance. Is anything more expected than they shall make provision for paying the bills incident to their agency—their own included?

PARTY NOMINATIONS.—The Vermont democratic state convention was held on the 24th. A spirited debate arose as to the propriety of making party nominations. The no party men were voted down, and Paul Dillingham nominated for governor, and Stephen Thomas for lieutenant-governor, and Jas. T. Thurston for secretary of state.

FIGHTING TOGETHER.—A private letter received in Buffalo, from a member of the Fire Zouaves, whose fears-of-arms are the talk of the whole country, states that Harry Lazarus and Dennis Horrigan, the famous pugilist rivals, are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of that valorous corps. Their contests at Point Abino, two years since, are fresh in the memories of "The Fancy."

RAILROADS TAKEN POSSESSION OF.—The government on Monday afternoon took possession of all the railroads between Baltimore and New York, for the transportation of troops, who will probably arrive daily in Washington.

Fifteen hundred acres have been planted with cotton in Jamaica, as an experiment.

## The Great Battle of Manassas Junction.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 21. It would be impossible for me to adequately describe the scenes which I have witnessed this day; but I will endeavor in the brief space allowed me, (in order to get this to Washington in time for to-morrow's mail,) and fatigued as I am with the excitement, heat, dust, and travel of the day, to give the readers of the Gazette a general and as near as possible accurate account of the bloody and hard fought conflict which has just closed—including what I have seen and what I have reliably obtained from other sources. It is impossible, of course, for any one person to witness the whole of a battle, extending over a space of seven or eight miles square, as this did. Some parts of it came under my observation in a way entirely unexpected to me, and certainly not comprised within my programme. I will state events as nearly as practicable in the order in which they occurred.

The army commenced moving from Centerville this morning at 2 o'clock, each to the position assigned it. Col. Richardson's brigade moved south and occupied the same ground upon which the battle of Thursday was fought, to prevent the enemy from flanking us by that road. Col. Heintzelman's division occupied a position a mile or two westward of the first. Gen. Tyler moved out the Warrenton road, running west from Centerville, some five or six miles, and took position this side of Bull's Run, while Col. Hunter took a circuit of several miles above and crossed Bull's Run, in order to flank the enemy on the other side. So the general position of our forces was three divisions on this side of Bull's Run and facing it, while Col. Hunter made the flank movement on the other side. The main body of the enemy were on the other side of the Run, but all the roads and hills near it on this side were also occupied by them with marked batteries and regiments of infantry and cavalry. Manassas Junction is on the south side of Bull's Run, and probably two or three miles from it. So the battle was mainly fought within three or four miles of Manassas. This is the best general idea I can give of the situation of affairs at this moment, having with my other losses, (as will be subsequently explained), lost the map I had brought with me for reference.

In order to avail myself of the most advantageous point of view, being so situated, I went to a point where I should have the commanding view. At a little after eight o'clock I heard the first guns in the direction of the battle field of Thursday, and hastening over there, found it proceeded from one of our batteries which occupied two neighboring eminences, and were firing promiscuously into the woods below and the hills beyond to try to draw the enemy out; but the latter probably thoroughly understood our plans, and not a gun did they fire in return, nor could more than a few straggling parties of them be seen now and then through a field glass. The battery fired shot and shell, and the first shot cut off the flagstaff of a house some two or three miles distant, where Beauregard was said to have been when a shot was sent through it in the engagement of Thursday. Standing behind the guns, you could see the shot and shell sailing through the air like birds, and could hear that frightful hiss for two miles, as it seemed to me. Richardson's brigade had commenced throwing up breastworks in the edge of the woods near by.

Just then, about nine o'clock, cannonading began to be heard some six or seven miles to the northwest, and I accordingly directed my way to that point, having to return nearly to Centerville, in order to cross over to the Warrenton road. Keeping straight out that road, after going some five miles, I passed the last brigade moving out the Connecticut, I believe. They were just emerging from the woods into a more open and hilly country, but interspersed with large bodies of timber and patches of thickets and underbrush. The cannonading was still so distant that I did not think for a moment of any impending danger, and the road being clear in front of me, and being anxious to get within sight, I was hurrying on, when I happened to observe several of our officers, across a field on a little elevation some hundred yards to the right, and noticing the brigade behind also firing in the field in that direction, I concluded to turn aside and go over there first to see what could be seen. I had got part way across the field and directly in front of a brigade, when bang went a cannon on some little hills over to the left, and whizz came a cannon ball; and then bang and whizz again, and again—the shot sweeping close to the ground—and by this time the men were scattering in all directions on both sides of the road, not over five hundred yards ahead, and although I could see the smoke at each fire, I could neither see nor hear more than were concealed. We had now reached a point where the road crossed a creek, and the creek was not more than a distance of not over two or three hundred yards. No precaution had been used to protect the rear, the artillery having gone ahead and the cavalry being somewhere else.

Seeing the impossibility of going by that road, and the danger of their taking possession of the other side of the road, the few of us left struck in hot haste along the edge of the woods opposite, following the fields so as not to lose our bearing, and after traveling some two miles met a body of our troops coming in by a cross-road, with whom we fell in and came across the fields and over gullies and arches to Centerville. They were so disorganized that a volley would have scattered them in all directions.

The army came back panic-stricken, spiritless and totally disorganized, the regiments having got mixed to an almost incredible extent. As the great mass poured up through Centerville at dusk, enveloped in a cloud of dust and fanning for water, (the want of which constitutes one of the chief difficulties of keeping them together,) the air resounded with calls of "Where is the Michigan First?" "The Wisconsin Second?" "The New York Thirteenth?" and so on through nearly the whole list. Men stood at the side of the road and kept calling out, "Connecticut Third," "Minnesota First," "New Jersey Fourth," "Maine Third," "New York 71st," or whatever other it might happen to be—"Come here!" Thus they were endeavoring to gather their regiments together again, but with little success, so far as I could see. The numerous batteries, the unexpectedly superior force, and desperate defense of the enemy, and our deficiency of artillery and cavalry, and want of competent commanders, were the chief causes of our defeat. I observed that no regiments who had fallen into a masked battery manifested, as a whole, any spirit of action again during the day, and many of them were comparatively useless during the day. The first time I saw any of the enemy's serious danger and trouble is the mistaking each other for enemies, or enemies for friends, the dress and appearance of the two armies being so much alike; and when the field of battle extends over six or eight miles square, as it did today, great confusion and disorders, as well as panics, and frequently loss of life, arise from this cause. Some remedy if possible ought to be adopted to prevent so serious a difficulty. The first step to be taken should be the adoption of a regulation uniform for the whole army, and in no case to be deviated from.

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Gen. Schenck's brigade continued to wait several hours from Gen. Tyler, and in the absence of such, was not called into action again till about 2 P. M., when it was formed in line of battle behind a battery near where the Connecticut brigade was fired on in the morning, and the battery opened upon one of the enemy about a mile off. Just at this time, however, it was discovered that the enemy were making a flank movement to the east, and the battery fell back about a mile on the Warrenton road. I was having a splendid view of nearly all their batteries in action at this moment, from the top of a tree close by, which I had climbed, but I had to vacate my position very soon. I could see four of their batteries firing at once, and distinguish the men and horses distinctly through a field glass. Two of them were some three miles off. I saw several shot and shell fall into the ranks and just in front of our column, but the men stood firmly in line, showing that when they expected a fire and were prepared for it, they had the courage to face it. Several were killed and wounded. One shot off almost the whole skull of one poor fellow and crushed that of another. I saw both laid under a tree a few minutes after, one dead, and the other gasping for his breath. They belonged to the New York 71st.

The firing in the direction of Hunter's division still continued unremitting, and was now out to the front of us, our troops having gradually forced them back, and it was then (about 3 o'clock) that Gen. McDowell sent word, as I was informed, that the enemy were in retreat and the day was ours. But their retreat only seemed to give them new advantages, and the discovery of a flank movement on their part to the left, created a panic in a portion of Tyler's division, and many of the troops having been scattered and demoralized by the fire of the masked batteries, a general retreat commenced.

About the same time, the tide seemed to have turned against the balance of our forces, and it was soon manifest that a general retreat was inevitable. This commenced at 5 P. M., at which time the firing had mainly ceased.

A farm house about a mile back on the Warrenton road was used as a hospital, where the wounded of Tyler's division were brought in, and several regiments of troops, as they began to fall back from Centerville, and about the same time the battery of artillery, which had been cannonading in front of Gen. Schenck's brigade, came up and were standing in the road. A few rods south of this road a by-road runs nearly parallel with it, along the fields and through the woods, from which it emerges in front of the house.

Now, strange and unaccountable as it may seem, that road was left entirely unprotected, although it was known the enemy were flanking us, and while two or three thousand troops were still scattered about in disorder, what was our astonishment to see a company of secession cavalry suddenly emerge from the woods, not two hundred yards off, and charge right up on us! A general stampede of most of the troops back into the woods was the result, the cavalry meantime firing on us, and the bullets whistled around thick as hail. I saw two men fall near me, one of them mortally wounded. A great many were so scared that they fired their guns at random, to the imminent peril of the lives of their own comrades. Some of the officers made strenuous efforts to rally their men by calling out that the cavalry were our own, and after a few minutes a portion of them formed and started back, which the cavalry men discovering, they commenced a retreat, and several of our artillery men having by this time brought their guns into position, sent a few cannon balls after them, but I think their aim was bad and none were killed. We found three artillery horses lying dead in the road, from the shots of the enemy, and several of our men were killed, among them Col. McCook's brother. The charge was certainly a most bold and daring thing.

In the confusion caused by this movement, my horse, which was fastened near by, disappeared, and the delay caused in hunting him threw me back in starting for Centerville till the main body of the troops had passed, and the road above was only lined with stragglers; and I was about to start on my way when I was arrested by a piece of shrapnel which fell close to me, and six miles ahead, when suddenly I heard musket firing from the edge of the woods above, on the right, and on looking up saw our men jumping over the fences and cutting across the fields on the opposite side to escape it. The enemy had flanked us on that side to cut off the retreat. Fortunately there were not over a dozen of us then left at the hospital, but as they might charge down on it at any moment, our situation was decidedly critical. The firing rapidly increased, and extended every moment further up the road, and it was clear that the woods were lined with the enemy for a half or three-quarters of a mile above, and I presume a number of our men were killed or wounded, for they were fired at from a distance of not over two or three hundred yards. No precaution had been used to protect the rear, the artillery having gone ahead and the cavalry being somewhere else.

Seeing the impossibility of going by that road, and the danger of their taking possession of the other side of the road, the few of us left struck in hot haste along the edge of the woods opposite, following the fields so as not to lose our bearing, and after traveling some two miles met a body of our troops coming in by a cross-road, with whom we fell in and came across the fields and over gullies and arches to Centerville. They were so disorganized that a volley would have scattered them in all directions.

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wounded, but do not think it will be as heavy as might be expected from so long and fiercely contested a battle, and the number of our men who have been killed and wounded by telegraph before this reaches you. I have no doubt a great many are missing, being scattered through the woods, and it is not improbable a large number have been taken prisoners.

No medical stores whatever have been provided, (or had not up to last evening,) astonishing as it may seem. The hospital physician here told me he had not a shirt for one of the wounded or a grain of medicine of any kind. I have no doubt the wounded of to-day will be in like condition. Not only so, the wounded in the hospital were ordered yesterday to be moved to Alexandria, in consequence of the contemplated shifting of position to-day—an operation under which two or three will probably die. We are also deficient in ambulances, and all other accommodations for the wounded. Such are the beauties of our army management.

There is no use in concealing the fact that this day is a disastrous one, but the country must rally and put forth its giant energies anew, undiminished by defeat and determined to conquer, as we shall, though defeat may be our first portion.

I learn since my return, that at the same time that the rebels opened on our rear up the road above the hospital, a battery of their artillery flanked us a mile or two further up toward Centerville, but was fortunately driven back by one of our batteries left at Centerville, before any material damage was done.

The flank movement of the enemy at the close would doubtless have been much more disastrous to us had it not been for a fortunate fire opened by a battery of two guns, by order of General Schenck, on a body of the enemy who were coming up in the rear apparently to act in conjunction with the cavalry charge before referred to. The whole conduct of the battle on the other side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to ours.

THE RETREAT TERMINATES IN A PANIC, AND THE WHOLE BODY FALLS BACK TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, 22. When I woke up this morning, to my amazement I found Centerville deserted, and the whole army fallen back to Washington. I had gone to a private house of the enemy on the side of the town where the people were too much frightened to venture out to see what was going on, and where I was writing until very late, not thinking of the retreat extending beyond this point, and got up this morning to find myself the last man and rearguard of the grand army. My astonishment may be imagined, not the least of which was that Beauregard had not taken possession of Centerville, for he certainly must have been aware of the evacuation.

I have just performed a "masterly retreat" of twenty-five miles afoot, in a dreary night. I fully expected to have been taken prisoner on the road, but fortunately the enemy were slow to occupy it.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

New York, 26th. Post's despatch.—Col. Wood of the Brooklyn regiment is a prisoner at Richmond—badly wounded in the leg. It is thought he will recover.

Col. Slocum had died of his wounds. The captured U. S. surgeons are employed in attending the wounded soldiers. The enemy claim to have 42 federal officers and 12 medical men among their prisoners.

The bill providing for direct taxation and a system of international duties will undoubtedly be amended in congress. No heavy tax will pass, on account of the opposition of western members. Ample provision will be made for the punctual payment of the interest on the National Loan.

Col. Farham of N. Y. Fire Zouaves is doing well this morning, and his recovery is confidently expected. Persons who have arrived here from the lines of the rebel army, report that Gen. Beauregard intends to make a movement upon Washington by way of Leesburg. No alarm here in consequence of the report.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole rebel force which was concentrated at that point on Sunday from 50,000 to 60,000 men—20,000 of whom took part in the battle.

WASHINGTON, 29th. SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendments authorize the issue of \$5 treasury notes. Amendments agreed to and bill passed. Mr. Hale reported from committee of conference on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Report agreed to and the bill passed. Also the report of the committee of conference on the bill increasing the medical corps of the navy.

Report agreed to and bill passed. Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the bill to purchase army ordinance, &c. The bill makes an appropriation of ten millions of dollars. Passed.

The consideration of the memorial of the police commissioners and mayor of Baltimore was postponed till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON 29th. Special to Post.—Capt. Allen of Massachusetts and two other federal soldiers, who were captured at Centerville, one was a member of the 71st New York, and the other Orlando Waldorf, of the Wisconsin 2nd regiment. They were prisoners at Rudley Church, but escaped. Capt. Allen says the rebels admitted a loss of 1500 killed in the battle on Sunday.

The rebels have 400 of our men prisoners, but they are well treated. The rebels refuse to bury the bodies of Zouaves, and any one with red shirts or pants of Zouave cut fares badly at their hands.

A Washington special says Capt. Tompkins, of the U. S. Cavalry, captured 29 rebels back of Fort Corcoran to-day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 29. Two of our men who escaped from Manassas, through the woods, fully pursued by cavalry, arrived this morning. Our wounded are taken good care of—our own surgeons being willing prisoners for the purpose. The escapees were employed as hospital attendants. They were since died. Only the Fire Zouaves and the Brooklyn Fourteenth, taken for them, are unburied. The others have been shovelled into pits—Col. Slocum being the only one buried in a coffin. He and Col. Corcoran died three days after the battle.

The enemy call their loss fifteen hundred; but our men there think it twice that number.

Gen. Mansfield's command is unfound, Caldwell holding no position in the army at present. It is also untrue that Beauregard has crossed at Leesburg. Butler, weakened by the withdrawal of three months' men and other regiments ordered here and to Harper's Ferry, is retiring to Fortress Monroe.

Banks has it is reported, retired to the Maryland side. This may be premature, but the step would only imply the same unwillingness to be caught in a trap, which Gen. Johnston had. Artillery on the Maryland Heights would keep the rebels from holding the place, and meantime Banks could operate elsewhere.

One of Gen. Scott's aids says that our loss in killed and wounded will be less than five hundred.

The Republican, of this morning, asserts that the President told Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, the day or the day but one before the battle, that Gen. Scott selected the time and place of attack, and that he had not interfered with the movement.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 29. Notwithstanding reports and rumors, there is no prospect of an immediate attack upon Bird's Point. These rumors of approaching rebels and intended assault are keeping the town and camp in a ferment of excitement; but they are never to be traced to reliable sources. The facts simply are, that the rebels of Union City have crossed the river and are rendezvousing at New Madrid, Mo., and the talk of whips and chains is only a fancy.

Our scouts report large mounted bodies of them daily coming up through Sylvestre, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, in West Prairie, and concentrating at some point in the vicinity of Wakin's rebel encampment, forty miles west of here. They are loudly talking about Bird's Point, and threatening our position there; but we are fearful they will give us the go-by and strike higher up, either at Cape Girardeau or Iron Mountain. Our pickets are thrown out for miles around, but as yet have discovered no signs of the enemy. The encampment on Bird's Point is doubly vigilant, and in numbers and war munitions, thoroughly prepared for a defense. A deserter from Union City came into our camp on Saturday, confirming the reports of the movement of the rebel troops. He says their destination is Bird's Point. Whatever their intentions are, they have as yet given us a wide birth.

Jeff. Thompson, formerly of St. Joseph, joined Gen. Watkins' force on Friday with 700 Arkansas rebels. Thompson has been promoted to a generalship. This Watkins' encampment is at St. Luke, seven miles from Bloomfield, 3,000 strong.

It is reported that Gen. Polk refuses passes hereafter to persons coming north from Memphis.

St. Louis, July 29. The steamer Maclay, bound to St. Louis, was fired into at the mills, half a mile above Cape Girardeau, last night. Having landed at the wharf and received her load, she apprehended no trouble whatever. The firing causes surprise, inasmuch as the 11th Illinois is located in that town, and it is hardly probable that they did it. One boy was killed, and two men wounded. About 100 of the 8th Illinois, three months' men, were on board. All escaped.

Through a woman the discovery was made to-day of a party of twenty-four secessionists who designed leaving here to-night, by steamboat, to join the southern army. Measures were taken for their arrest. The captain is secured already.

The 2d Iowa regiment, Lieut. Col. Tuttle, (Col. Curtis absent,) arrived here from Hannibal to-day.

Gen. Fremont has resolved to guard the telegraph between Boonville and Independence, and gave orders to that effect upon persons disturbing the line. The line has been broken more than two weeks.

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being strengthened with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Seamen have been brought from the naval station at Annapolis to teach the soldiers how to work the guns.

The immense depot for the reception of troops, which Mr. Woods is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodations for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, &c. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven. The troops continue to arrive in great numbers, the arrivals averaging three to four thousand a day.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Since the disorderly retreat of the troops from Bull's Run there has been great difficulty in the re-establishment of discipline among them. They have filled the streets, and committed numerous excesses; but the stringent measures adopted by Gen. Mansfield have at last gathered them again in their respective camps, from which, if their officers know their duty, they will not be permitted to stray into the city, except in the case of actual need. There are a great number of the officers who need the administration of severe discipline quite as much as their men.

It appears that General Johnston, as soon as he was able to move, has taken up his line of march from Manassas Junction to Winchester. He heard from our prisoners, whom he captured, that Gen. Patterson had been succeeded, and that upwards of half of his (General Patterson's) force, being three months' men, had either gone or were going home in a few days.

The government, before they heard of this, ordered quite a number of the regiments on their way to this city to proceed to Harper's Ferry, to supply the place of the three months' men. Orders are understood to have been sent to-day to several other regiments on their way to repair to Harper's Ferry. It is highly probable that General Johnston will make an advance towards Harper's Ferry, in the hope of finding our forces unprepared to meet him.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27. The great feature of congress on Saturday was Senator Johnson's speech, defending the acts of the government. It was bold, decisive, and in parts very powerful. He spoke about four hours, arraigning Breckinridge, Powell and Polk, as enemies of the government in open sympathy with traitors. He made short work with Breckinridge's constitutional objections, depicting the rebel army in full march on Washington—a hundred thousand men called out to destroy the government, while the president was deemed the right to attempt to preserve it. He declared that the time had arrived to put forth all the powers of the government. His sarcasm in dealing with "Judah H. Benjamin, one of the southern confederate thieves who belonged to the tribe which distributed our Saviour's raiment among them, and upon his vesture cast lots," was terribly severe.

WASHINGTON, July 29—11 P. M. From information received here it is supposed that the confederates are about moving a large force on Harper's Ferry.

From evidence adduced before the congressional committee, appointed to investigate the army contracts made by the war department, it appears that many of the employees of the navy yard in this city are in sympathy with the confederates.

The thermometer stands at 90 to-day.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

TORONTO, July 29.

The Globe newspaper which has heretofore strongly sympathized with the north, in an article to-day on American affairs says the sympathies of the British people which were unmistakably with the north are fast becoming alienated by uncalled-for assaults and misrepresentations of the American press.

The Leader newspaper, government organ, favors the government sending an additional number of troops to Canada before winter.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The post office department has issued the following: Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service, and directed to them to points where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered without further charge thereon for forwarding.

Signed, J. A. KASSON,

1st Assistant P. M. General.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Tribune's Dispatch. A squad of Capt. Chamberlain's Company of Cavalry captured two rebels last evening; out of this sprung a report that Lieut. Thompson captured 29 last night.

The Illinois delegation have recommended the following for Brigadier Generals: Messrs. McClelland and Richardson of the House, Gen. S. Prentiss, whose appointment had been determined upon, Col. W. H. Wallace, Joseph Palmer Ross and Capt. Grant.

It is believed that the names of Grant and McClelland will be sent in at an early day.

The Sanitary Commissioners passed a series of resolutions to-day, that the first sanitary law is discipline, and the first element of military discipline is good order. It is believed the direct tax bill which passed the House will fail in the Senate.

That body is not likely to go farther than an income tax.

The Senate was obliged to adjourn in consequence of the absence of republican senators.

It is generally credited that the two houses cannot be kept together after this week. Public business is nearly all finished.

The statement that Gen. Banks has been reinforced by double the number of three months' men who have left him is without foundation.

According to an officer who left him yesterday, his whole force is from 10,000 to 12,000.

It is understood that Gen. McClelland is to be entrusted with almost plenary powers, substantially those of commander-in-chief with his division.

The assistant secretary of state has gone to N. Y. as a special messenger from the President and Gov. Seward to invite the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde to pay a visit to Washington, and while there to make the white house their home.

World's Dispatch.—Advises received here to-day, from a source not proper to mention, state that the rebels are not contemplating an attack on Washington, but are moving on towards Harper's Ferry.

It is believed in military circles that both Gen. Wool and Gen. Harney will be promptly placed in command of columns in the grand army now rapidly assembling here. It is stated that cartridges found on the battle field at Bull's Run had marbles instead of ball in them, and that some of the shells were filled with clay.

Herald's dispatch.—The following officers have been designated for a portion of the staff of Maj. Gen. McClelland: Maj. S. Williams, assistant adjutant general; Captain Van Vleet, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. H. F. Clark, assistant commissary general, and Maj. W. F. Barry, chief of artillery.

Nothing has been received from the war department to justify the report that Gen. Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry. He has no such order, but on the contrary is instructed to hold the position, which is a strong one.

Gen. Johnston, with his army, when last heard from was on his way to Winchester. Whether he intends to move his column towards Harper's Ferry and give battle, is not known. Such was the impression under the belief that the force there had been much weakened by the withdrawal of three months' men. The government is prepared for this.

The Fire Zouaves have, since the retreat, been in a state of almost insubordination, which reached its climax on Saturday evening last. Acting Brig. Gen. McCall ordered out of one of his regiments, and by bold and energetic action succeeded in suppressing the insurrection and disarming the whole regiment.

Nine of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves attempted to desert to-day, but were caught in the act and lodged in jail.

Capt. Walter of Middletown, Conn., one of the aids of Gen. Tyler, and Lieut. Gordon of Co. B, U. S. cavalry, aid to Col. Kees, are missing.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Several days ago the house adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reason of the city of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned. The President declined furnishing the information asked for, deeming that it would be incompatible with public interest.

New York, July 30. Tribune's Washington despatch says Col. Corcoran lived only a few days after the battle.

Baltimore, July 30. It proves to be untrue that the confederates gave the federal at Newport News notice to quit. A confederate flag of truce was sent for another purpose.

On the arrival here of the steamer Baltimore with Col. Duryea's regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the police by the colonel, and they were immediately arrested and







